



The
Canadian
Rose Society

1959

Year Book

of

The

Canadian

Rose Society

1959



O.E. BOWLES

EDITOR

and Chairman of the Publications Committee

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Preface

For the first time in many years the Year Book comes to you from a new editor who acknowledges with grateful appreciation the assistance of the writers, reporters, and the many who have contributed to its production.

Particularly are we indebted to Mr. Lou Galloway for 'The Clearing House' and Mr. S. B. Bartlett for 'The Rose Analysis' very important features exceptionally well done.

To our members we present for consideration our advertisers, whose support has made the book possible, and we solicit for them the continuance of your patronage.

And to all who read these pages we hope they will bring pleasure, knowledge and a greater appreciation of the rose.

Orville E. Bowles,
Editor.

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Fort Frances Hort. Society	Northern Electric Garden Club
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Hort. Experiment Stn. No. 67	Port Arthur Hort. Society
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Ingersoll and Dist. Hort. Society	St. Clair Hort. Society
Lachine Hort. Society	Tara Hort. Society
LaSalle Hort. Society	Vancouver Rose Society
Leaside Hort. Society	West End Hort. Society
London Hort. Society	Woodbridge Hort. Society
Hort. Soc. of the Town of Mount Royal	

The President's Greeting

The past year, like most of its predecessors, has had its trials and disappointments, especially for the Exhibition Committees. So frequently it seems the shows are too early or too late for the best blooms. We had two excellent shows this year, The National Show in Vancouver and the Regional Show in Toronto. The exhibitors, and all concerned, are to be congratulated.

During the past year it was my privilege to meet many of our members in various parts of the country and I found them to be devoted to the culture of the rose and very anxious to pass on information that could be useful to others. The purpose of The Canadian Rose Society is to "Further the study of roses and promote their cultivation throughout Canada". We made progress last year in increased membership but there is still a vast number of rose lovers to be brought into the Society and all members should assume this promotion.

Due in part to the large number of smaller gardens in our urban areas, and the many other interests of modern living, the ease of culture of the newer Floribundas and Grandifloras has encouraged their extensive planting. While we are enthused with their beauty and fine qualities let us not overlook the majestic beauty of the modern Hybrid Tea; still the backbone of the garden - and the old-fashioned roses so many of us love.

It is my pleasure to welcome Mr. Orville E. Bowles as the new editor of the Year Book. He is a gentleman with a wide business experience and brings a keen analytical mind to this important function of our Society - succeeding Mr. Arthur Webster who served the Society so faithfully for so many years.

It is indeed encouraging to note the increased interest being taken by the various levels of Government in the beautification of our countryside and this presents an opportunity for our members to work hard to have parks, public gardens, corner lots and other locations planted with the Queen of all flowers - the rose.

Do not forget to stress highway plantings. To drive along highways in June or July and see many of the older roses in full bloom is good for our peace of soul.

To all our members, and to all, who love the rose, I extend greetings and best wishes for a successful growing year in 1959.

W. J. Keenan

The Annual Meeting

Mrs. J. H. Baillie

The annual meeting of the Canadian Rose Society was held at the United Empire Loyalists House, 30 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto, Ontario on Tuesday October 7th, 1958 at the hour of 8.15 P. M. The president Mr. W. J. Keenan occupied the chair and Mrs. J. H. Baillie, acted as secretary of the meeting.

After extending a welcome to the members present the Chairman requested a report on the election of Directors for the ensuing year whereupon the Secretary then read Section 15 of the by-laws and announced the election of the following members as directors for 1959; Mr. A. M. Anderson, Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Mr. E. Billington, Mr. O. E. Bowles, Mrs. R. Brophy, Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Miss M. Dove, Mr. C. Davis, Mr. F E Goulding Mrs. M. C. Hooper, Mr. W. J. Keenan, Mr. J. A. Lowe, Mrs H P Marshall, Mr. S McConnell, Mr. A A Norton, Mr. J V Stensson Mr. C R Stephenson, Mrs. B Willinsky, Mr. J W Whytock and Mr. A J Webster (Editors note; Owing to personal reasons Mr. A J Webster was unable to act and at a subsequent meeting of the directors. Mrs. A Meiklejohn was elected to replace Mr. Webster.)

The president then addressed the meeting as follows;

"In societies such as ours the annual meeting is the time when thoughts are turned in review of the activities of the past year. In reviewing these activities it can be said that we have made progress.

During the past year, the fourth in our existence, we started to become truly national in scope as the Canadian Annual Rose Show was held in Vancouver in June in conjunction with the British Columbia Centennial Show. This was an outstanding success and we will be looking forward to the future when the national show will be held in other centres.

In September we were honoured by a visit from Dr. A. S. Thomas, president of the National Society of Australia

and his very charming wife. Dr. Thomas had been awarded the Dean Hole medal by the National Rose Society of England for his outstanding contribution to the culture of roses. He is also the author of books on roses. As we did not receive sufficient notice of Dr. Thomas' visit we were unable to plan a meeting and thereby give our members as a whole an opportunity of meeting with him.

We had an excellent Regional Show this year at Hart House and Mr. C. R. Stephenson and his committee are to be congratulated. One outstanding feature was that we had a good increase in the number of exhibitors.

Mr. Billington and his committee have done a superlative job on publicity, having hit all media, including television.

Our membership has been increased to the extent of over 10% and to Mr. J. A. Lowe the chairman and his vice-chairman Mrs. B. Willinsky, we extend our congratulations; not forgetting congratulations to those in the field who have done excellent work.

Last year you were advised of the formation of a rose garden at Glendon Hall, in conjunction with Dr. George Duff of the University of Toronto. This work is progressing very satisfactorily and our committee under the chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Anderson deserves a great deal of credit. We regret to report that Dr. Duff has passed away - indeed a great loss to the horticultural world.

The bulwark of our society, namely the publication committee, has been exceptionally well handled this year. The bulletins by Mr. Cadsby are, I am sure you will all agree, first-class.

The piece de resistance, for which this society is well-known in many parts of the rose-growing world, namely the year book, was the work of Mr. A. J. Webster, one of the stalwarts of the society. I refer to this as work but it is actually a work of art in the hands of a master craftsman, Mr. Webster. Due to circumstances however Mr. Webster is going to retire from the editorship of the year book. He has, in the years of his service, given much to the society - in this I believe he has found much happiness. We hope Arthur will continue to serve on the board, or in an advisory capacity for many years to come.

The president can only function with the co-operation of his board and the committee members and at this time I wish to thank each one of them for this co-operation.

In each of the four years since the inception of the society cornerstones have been laid and we now look forward with confidence to the future.

A committee which deserves a lot of credit and whose work is not always seen is the prize committee and to Mr. Bowles and his committee we owe a vote of thanks. Our programmes have been excellent this year due to the untiring efforts of Miss Margaret Dove.

During the past year as president I was fortunate in being able to call on vice-president and honorary secretary, Mrs. Mary Baillie, to assist me, and at all times she cheerfully performed those tasks which mean so much to a society of this kind.

We are very sorry to repeat that Mrs. Marshall, who was the president at the time the Canadian Rose Society was formed, and who has been a wonderful public relations agent for the society, has undergone an operation and is in the hospital. Her husband advises that she is progressing satisfactorily.

In closing I would say that the rose is a gift that we should all treasure - it gives us much happiness and to you therefore I close with a quotation which I noticed in magazine I was reading."

MAY THE GIVER OF GIFTS GIVE UNTO YOU
THAT WHICH IS GOOD: THAT WHICH IS TRUE:
THE WILL TO HELP, THE COURAGE TO DO;
A HEART THAT CAN SING THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
WHETHER THE SKIES ARE GREY, OR BLUE
MAY THE GIVER OF GIFTS GIVE THESE TO YOU

Upon a motion made by Mr. O. E. Bowles and seconded by Mrs. C. T. Wilson the minutes of the previous annual meeting were taken as read.

The financial report which appears in detail on a later

page, was presented by the honorary treasurer Mr. A. A. Norton and on a motion made by Mr. O. E. Bowles, seconded by Mrs. E. Billington, was duly adopted. Mr. Norton then expressed the thanks of the society to the auditors, Messrs. M. C. Coutts R. I. A. and S. B. Bartlett C. A and moved that Mr Coutts and Mr. Bartlett be appointed auditors for the coming year. This motion was duly seconded and given hearty approval by members present.

Mrs. C. T. Wilson then introduced the speaker of the evening Mr. Carl A. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y. director-at-large of the American Rose Society and past president of the Niagara Frontier Rose Society. Mr. Johnson, who is well known to rosarians in this area gave a most interesting talk on the pleasure that may be obtained from a rose garden and the necessity of promoting district rose societies. He also gave the meeting the benefit of his experience with some modern fungicides and at the completion of the talk Mr. E. Billington thanked Mr. Johnson, on behalf of the Society, for his very fine contribution to the annual meeting.

Then followed the presentation of the S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy to Mrs. C. T. Wilson for highest aggregate score at the small Autumn show that was held in conjunction with the annual meeting. The other prize winners were presented with a potted "Golden Fleece" by High Park Rose Specialists and these were greatly appreciated. The president, Mr. W. J. Keenan then thanked the judges Mrs. R. Brophy and Mr. J. V. Stensson for their assistance and the meeting was adjourned at 10.30 P.M. to see the exhibits and enjoy the lovely refreshments served by Miss M. Dove and her committee.

* * *

FINANCIAL REPORT

Covering Receipts and Disbursements
period from October 1, 1957, to September 30, 1958

RECEIPTS

Membership	\$ 2261.50
Sale of Year Books	23.00
Rose Exhibition including receipts from previous year	861.85
Advertising including past due receipts	865.00
Donations	253.00
Refund of Postage	5.00
	<hr/> 4269.35
To adjust entries and exchange	3.47
	<hr/> \$ 4272.82

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage	\$ 204.00
Printing and Stationery	581.30
Honorarium	490.00
Year Book	1843.51
Meetings and General	229.23
Rose Show Expenses	863.59
Insurance	53.63
Bank Service Charges	18.40
Benevolence	11.00
Publicity	62.50
	<hr/> \$ 4357.16
Excess of disbursements over receipts	84.34

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Bank Balance Sept. 30, 1957	\$ 806.91
Debit balance for year	84.34
Bank Balance Sept. 30, 1958	722.57

ROSE EXHIBITION 1958

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 39.50
Auction Sale	177.85
Cash Admission	327.50
Ticket Returns	317.00
	<hr/> \$ 861.85

DISBURSEMENTS

Hart House Rental and Service	\$ 403.81
Prize List	61.60
Trophy Expenses, Credits, Medals, Etc.	398.18
	<hr/> \$ 863.59
Rose Show Deficit	1.74

GLENDON HALL FUND

Contributions	\$ 365.00
Expenses re 1958 Spring Planting	141.37
Bank Balance Sept. 30, 1958	\$ 223.63

M. C. Coutts & S. B. Bartlett, 12|12'58
Auditors

Trophies Awarded at the 1958 Rose Shows

National Rose Show, Vancouver

W. J. Keenan Regional Challenge Bowl - J. H. McGhie

Miss Mable Stoakley Challenge Trophy - Mrs. R. E. Murdoch

Paul B. Sanders Memorial Challenge Trophy -
Mrs. M. E. Matthews

P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy - Y. R. Rhodes

Mary G. Fyfe-Smith Memorial Bowl - Mrs. M. E. Matthews

Hudson's Bay Challenge Trophy - J. W. Horton

O. C. Bentley Perpetual Challenge Trophy - Mrs. M. E. Matthews

B. C. Electric Challenge Trophy - Archie Selwood

Harold J. Faulkner Challenge Trophy - Sam Boyd

O. B. Allen Challenge Trophy - Mrs. Catherine Baker

National Rose Society Bronze Medal - Mrs. Harry Rehberger

National Rose Society Silver-gild Medal - City of Vancouver

National Rose Society Silver Medal - City of San Francisco

J. Fyfe-Smith Memorial Trophy - J. B. Upton

Most Outstanding Decorative - Henry Birks Challenge Trophy
Mrs. R. E. Murdoch - "First Love".

Best Rose in the Show "Diamond Jubilee"
won by Mr. J. B. Upton

Best Red Rose in Show "Josephine Bruce"
won by Mr. G. H. Munro

Best Yellow Rose in Show "McGredy's Yellow"
won by Mrs. J. McLachlan

Challenge Trophy, Dunlop and Sons Ltd. - Toronto City Parks
Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy - Mr. A. C. Palmer
Challenge Trophy, The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. - Mr. G. Culver
Sir William Meredith Trophy - Mrs. A. L. Naismith
Challenge Trophy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden - Mrs. M. Willinsky
The F. Barry Hayes Challenge Trophy - Mr. N. S. Haines
Challenge Trophy P. L. Whytock - Mr. M. Bowes
The Canadian Bank of Commerce Challenge Trophy -
Mr. G. Culver
Challenge Trophy, Mrs. P. A. Thomson - Mrs. A. G. Brooks
Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy - Mrs. G. Cassels
Royal York Challenge Trophy - Mrs. A. G. Brooks
J. Lockie Wilson Memorial Challenge Trophy -
Mrs. A. G. Brooks
Seeley B. Brush Memorial Challenge Trophy - Mrs. J. A. Lowe
Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon -
Mrs. M. Willinsky
Challenge Trophy, Brig. A. E. Nash M. C. -
Mr. A. C. Palmer
Challenge Trophy, Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson - Mr. A. C. Palmer
A. Alan Gow Memorial Challenge Trophy - Mr. H. L. Isaacs
The C. Allen Snowden Memorial Challenge Trophy -
Mr. H. L. Isaacs
Best Rose in the Show "Confidence"
P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy - Mrs. A. L. Naismith
Best White or Cream Rose in the Show "Virgo"
Canadian Oil Companies Ltd. Silver Tray -
Mr. O. E. Bowles
Sweepstakes Trophies
Highest Aggregate Score
Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy - Mr. A. C. Palmer
Highest Aggregate Score in Novice Section
Col. W. G. MacKendrick D. S. O. Challenge Trophy -
Mr. O. E. Bowles
Special Prizes
(a) CFRB Prize - Mr. G. Culver (5-25 Incl)
(b) CFRB Prize - Mr. O. E. Bowles (29-33 Incl)

The Rose

In spite of centuries of disturbances, upheavals and turmoils, the rose has persisted and improved to become an ever-living symbol, that come what may, Beauty shall not perish from the earth, and that of all the works of men, none is greater.

That in the trials and tribulations through which he has passed, he has still found time! Nay, made time, to produce the modern rose as a permanent memorial to all that is Good and Beautiful in Life. For while the rose lives, so will man's thoughts turn from horrors, fears devices and stratagems to return to the beauty which abides in the mind and urges him to produce that which is better and more beautiful.

(Reprinted from the cover of
Northwest Rosarian July-Aug. 1957)

A Tribute to

The Dean of Canadian Rosarians

It was with the deepest regret that your Board of Directors of the Canadian Rose Society accepted the resignation of Mr. Arthur J. Webster, last October. We know that the resignation was tendered with regret also, but circumstances of a personal nature made the move necessary. The recent illness of Mrs. Webster, who holds a very special place in the affections of those who know her, was undoubtedly a consideration. Further difficulties in getting to Toronto from his home in Streetsville to attend Board meetings, and the amount of work necessary for the upkeep of his present large rose garden, added up to more responsibility than Mr. Webster could hope to cope with successfully. With characteristic generosity he has consented to continue serving the Society in an advisory capacity.

In examining the record of Mr. Webster's activities and achievements in the Rose Society one can easily see why he has earned the distinction of being called the Dean of Canadian Rosarians. He began gardening seriously in 1923 and when his Toronto property was sold in 1953 it was the home of approximately 500 roses of various types. His present garden, the establishment of which commenced in the autumn of 1954 with initial plantings in 1955, now contains 875 rose plants, including a large and representative collection of species rosa and so-called "Old Fashioned" roses, rare and unusual types which are rapidly becoming collector's items.

In 1924 Mr. Webster joined the Rose Society of Ontario after paying his first visit to a Rose Show which was then held in Jenkins' Art Gallery on College Street. He was elected to the Membership Committee in 1925, and to the Board of Direc-

tors in 1926, and has served thereon without interruption until his resignation in 1958.

The record is one of continued devoted service to the Society. Mr. Webster served three two-year terms as President. In 1930 he succeeded the late Miss Ella Harcourt as Editor of the Year Book and he has served in that capacity ever since, with the exception of two years, 1934 and 1939, when the Editorship was assumed by Messrs. Paul B. Saunders and D. C. Patton, respectively. His success as Editor of the Year Book has brought him recognition from the United States, England, France, Australia, West Germany and India. He has contributed to the publications of the National Rose Society of Great Britain, the American Rose Society and the Australian Organization.

When the Americans began to realize what we had up here they were quick to seek Mr. Webster out, and invite him to serve on two committees of the American Rose Society viz., the Prizes and Awards Committee and the Rose Registration Committee. He resigned from the latter in 1953--the only "foreigner" to have served on a Committee of the American Rose Society. His appearances as Guest Speaker at meetings of the American Rose Society in a number of cities in the United States and at Horticultural Society Meetings here in Canada made it possible for Mr. Webster to win more friends and influence more people to grow better roses.

Growing superlative roses is, of course, synonymous with showing superlative roses, and much beauty and interest was added to our Annual Rose Show by the blooms from the Webster garden. At three different times Mr. Webster won the Award for "The Best Rose in the Show", and on another occasion he captured the much-coveted Sir Harry Oakes' Trophy award for the Aggregate score. Each year the Webster roses were to be reckoned with in almost every class and they won many of the major awards.

One can only guess at the number of embryo rosarians who grew and developed into staunch Society members under the kindly influence of Mr. Webster. Many of these same people became Board members through the years, and some are still serving in that capacity. His always cheerful willing-

ness to give expert advice, at any time, to anyone interested in roses or any phase of rose culture, is what really endeared him to all who sought his help. His knowledge of roses--his remarkable memory for the names, parentage, introducer and special characteristics of every kind of rose - old or new - is truly remarkable, but the heart-warming memory is the generous way in which he shared his knowledge.

If we wish at this time to pay tribute to "A. J." for all he has done for our Society may I suggest to all those who serve on the Board of Directors, now or in the future, that we follow the example he has set and try to maintain the high standard of service to our members which he has so willingly given over the years. To make our Canadian Rose Society a strong, harmonious working unit devoted to spreading knowledge of the culture of the Queen of the flowers--THIS will be his reward.

Nina E. L. Marshall

* * *

The
ANNUAL ROSE SHOW

will be held on

MONDAY, 22nd JUNE, 1959

at

HART HOUSE

University of Toronto

The Annual Rose Show, 1958

Archie Selwood, Vancouver

When the powers that be in the Canadian Rose Society decided to hold the 1958 Rose Show in Vancouver, in conjunction with the Centennial Rose Show sponsored by the Vancouver Rose Society, they were influenced, no doubt, by the knowledge that British Columbia was celebrating its One Hundredth Anniversary and a desire to give a national touch to the show. As soon as the decision was made, a strong committee was formed.

The Vancouver Art Gallery, the scene of our Vancouver Rose Show for the last few years, was not available for the 1958 show and after viewing several other sites, the Kerrisdale Community Centre was chosen by the committee.

The large gymnasium at the centre was devoted to exhibits and an adjacent room was used for demonstrations of flower arranging and the large lounge with connecting kitchen was ideal for the serving of tea and coffee, with cakes, during the afternoon and evening.

The very early season and a prolonged spell of warm weather was responsible for a shortage of bloom in the specimen classes and exhibitors accustomed to showing in from ten to twenty vase and box classes had difficulty in finding enough blooms of good quality to enable them to fill more than one or two entries in these classes.

Floribunda, Grandiflora and Floral Arrangement Classes were well filled and exhibits were of high order.

The show as a whole presented a beautiful spectacle, largely due to splendid displays of cut rose blooms shipped in by Dale Estate of Brampton, Ont., Mills Bros. of Richmond Hill Ont., Windsor Parks Commission of Windsor, Ont., and Jackson and Perkins of Pleasanton, California. The Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association set up a very fine display of cut rose blooms grown under glass, the display occupying one end wall of the gymnasium. A revolving "World" globe topped the



'PERFECTA' (H.T.)

Spek's Yellow × *Karl Herbst*

Raised by W. Kordes, Holstein, Germany

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Gold Medal 1957 and the President's International Trophy for the 'Best Rose of the Year'

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exhibit, drawing attention to their world-wide "Flowers by wire" service.

A large container of brilliant orange-red rose blooms grown under glass, taken from the Mills Bros. display, was a real eye-catcher. The roses bore no name and the "experts" were puzzled, some suggesting that it might be "Independence" grown under glass. After Mrs. H. P. Marshall had returned home to Toronto, she furnished the name - "Baccara" - a rose which is obtained as a garden variety in Vancouver. Roses grown under glass have a way of fooling even the experts.

The Vancouver Parks Board also put up a large and attractive display of cut bloom, trees and other interesting plants, the tall trees forming a background for the dais used for the official opening, announcements and presentation of trophies.

Patrons of the show who might have been disappointed at the dearth of bloom in the specimen classes found plenty of good blooms, in variety, in the excellent displays of the H. M. Eddie Nurseries and the Rosecroft Nurseries, both of whom kept their displays bright and sparkling throughout the duration of the show.

An attractive variation from the floral exhibits was the table containing the many trophies competed for by the exhibitors, including the five handsome National Trophies, Mrs. M. E. Matthews, chairman of the Trophies and Awards Committee, assisted by Mr. George Munro, made an excellent job of preparing the table and arranging the trophies thereon, after assembling them and applying a final polish to fit them for inspection by the public and interested competitors. Mr. Fred Blakeney staged an interesting educational exhibit - "How a new rose is raised from Seed".

Another popular feature was the floral arrangement demonstration put on at intervals by Mrs. Keith Wiles, assisted by Mrs. H. S. McLeod and Mrs. Nightscales.

Still another attraction was a beautiful Art Exhibit of rose paintings by Mrs. W. A. Gale of Whittier, California, including one entitled "Evensong", which Mrs. Gale has donated to the Vancouver Rose Society. Her proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, are valued members of the society.

Mr. J. B. Upton, a novice exhibitor, in so far as roses are

concerned, was winner of "Best Rose in Show", which automatically gave him "Best Rose in Novice Section", also, his "Best Rose in Show" having been taken from that section. The variety "Diamond Jubilee" is a good rose when right.

In the air-borne classes, Mrs. Sheila Jupp, Mr. M. A. Cadsby and Mr. W. J. Keenan, all of Toronto, managed to take two seconds and a third, first place going to Mr. Edward Holcomb of San Francisco, who won two, and Mr. Young R. Rhodes of Victoria, B.C., who won the other.

In the Inter-city classes, the city of Vancouver won the National Rose Society's Silver-Gilt medal for 12 blooms, distinct varieties, while the city of San Francisco took the N.R.S. silver medal for 6 blooms, distinct varieties. The number of entries in this competition was disappointing, due largely to the fact that the American Rose Society's Pacific Northwest District Conference was being held in Olympia, Washington at the same time as our show, and groundless fears of difficulties with the Customs authorities at the U.S. border.

The decorative arrangement adjudged to be the most meritorious arrangement in the show, was the work of Mrs. R. E. Murdoch, in class 57, the theme of which was "Imagination". The composition, entitled "First Love" consisted of a backdrop of black velvet, a turquoise colored container of one and a half dozen "First Love" roses on a pedestal and two small turquoise figurines, one, a little boy, handing the other a little girl, a bouquet of "Sweet Fairy" roses. The back-drop also formed a mat on which the figurines were standing. The title card, also turquoise in color, showed two hearts, pierced by an arrow.

The Centennial motif was suggested in several of the arrangement themes which, in most cases, were cleverly and beautifully interpreted by the exhibitors.

In class 46, "Yesteryear", the theme was "Lovely to Look At", the schedule calling for an arrangement of flowers, using a "Victorian Belle" as a focal point. One exhibit, by Mrs. H. S. McLeod, excited much favourable comment, though placed second in the class by the judges. Halfway down, three red velvet "Steps", an all-white figurine, the swirls of her skirt carrying out the line of the risers, stood poised against a Victorian arrangement of red "Christopher Stone" and white "Virgo" roses, in a white urn, the red "Christopher Stone"

picking up the exact shade of the velvet.

One of the younger exhibitors, sixteen year old Miss Linda Nightscales, took first place in class 54, against stiff competition, for her interpretation of the theme "Glamour". Her effort was a corsage with bronze artificial leaves for background, Mrs. Inge Poulsen roses, bronze-brown satin corsage ribbon with gold reverse, and pink floral tape.

Perhaps the most imaginative display was that of Mrs. C. M. McKeracher in class 44, "The Art of the B.C. Native". A tall legendary Indian bird, in the style of a totem pole, in red yellow, green, white and black, was duplicated very skilfully and beautifully in the same colors and shape, all on a creamy-white match stick mat, the original bird being some eight to ten inches in height and the duplicate about twenty inches. Various flowers were used to obtain the proper colors.

The show was opened by Vancouver's First Lady, Mrs. Fred J. Hume, wife of our perennial Mayor. Mrs. Hume was introduced by Mr. J. A. Davidson, president of the Vancouver Rose Society, and performed her duty very graciously. Mr. W. J. Keenan, president of the Canadian Rose Society was also on the dais and addressed the large gathering attending the opening of the show. His remarks were warmly received.

Mr. Keenan had visited Vancouver in February on a business trip. He was keenly interested in show plans and spent considerable time in discussing show and Canadian Rose Society matters with members of the committee whom he met at a dinner put on in his honour by the committee members.

A little later, we were favoured with a visit from Dr. and Mrs. Baillie, who were out this way in connection with a Medical Health Officers' Convention. These pre-show visits dispelled any fears we, in Vancouver, may have had in regarding the ability of East and West to fraternize.

The Baillies could not return to Vancouver for the show, much to our regret, but Mr. Keenan did, bringing with him Mrs. Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Norton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Anderson, Mrs. Ethel Burgess and Mrs. H. P. Marshall, good fellows all!

Mr. Keenan and Mrs. Marshall, Toronto representatives on the show committee with Mr. S. B. Bartlett, worked well with the committee.

Our national president spent a lot of time at the show, circulating among the members and visitors and personally meeting as many as possible, including Miss Florence Fyfe Smith a patron of the Canadian Rose Society.

Mrs. Marshall was instrumental in having several of the large displays of cut bloom shipped from Eastern Canada for the show, and on arrival of the shipments, personally opened the cartons and placed the blooms in water, being assisted somewhat perfunctorily by your reporter. Mrs. Marshall also acted as one of the judges in the decorative arrangement classes, as well as taking her turn presiding at the tea-pots in the lounge, along with other Toronto and Vancouver ladies, under the capable direction of Mrs. E. R. Coon and Mrs. R. E. Murdoch our social committee, who were also responsible for arrangements at the banquet and luncheons on the bus tours, which were part of the activities in connection with the show.

The attendance exceeded all expectations. By actual count, 2960 people attended the two-day show, and in addition 1122 people purchased advance sale tickets but did not use them. Much of the credit for this excellent showing must go to Mrs. John McLachlan and her hard-working publicity committee. Mrs. McLachlan herself worked tirelessly to obtain publicity for the show through the medium of the press, radio and television. The many excellent write-ups in the large daily newspapers, at times with pictures in color or black and white of rose garden scenes, did much to swell the attendance. Several of our members appeared on television or spoke on the radio more than once.

Mr. Harold Simpson also did important publicity work arranging for a beautiful color spread in Week-End magazine. This spread featured pictures of rose arrangements, designed and made up by members of the Vancouver Rose Society, and appeared in sixteen leading newspapers across Canada.

The programme advertising committee, Mrs. G. C. Faulkner, Mrs. John McLachlan and Mrs. William Brandner, solicited all the advertising in the programme, spending many hours phoning, writing letters and travelling by bus and car to sell \$650.00 worth of advertising space, not an enviable task, as Mr. A. J. Webster, long-time Editor of the Year Book, will attest.

When attempting to give credit to all deserving workers there is always a danger of overlooking someone. It would not do to ignore our two busy octogenarians, Mr. David Cooke

and Mr. William Phillips, who worked many long hours assisting in setting up tables for the show and in removing them afterwards.

Mr. Keith Wiles certainly deserves a word of praise for his good work in providing transportation for our out-of-town guests. Mr. J. W. Horton distanced the field, to use a horse-racing term, in the advance sale of tickets, disposing of 205.

The preceding report covers only the actual show. As a report from each district across Canada will appear in the year book, the side activities in connection with the show will be within the sphere of the District Reporter, Mrs. H. S. McLeod.

Our visitors from the South had to dash away rather hurriedly to Olympia Washington, for the Pacific Northwest District Meeting. Practically all of them were old friends, or at least acquaintances whom many of our members had met at one or more American Rose Society Conventions. We enjoyed having them with us, even for a curtailed visit.

As for our Canadian visitors, we sincerely hope they enjoyed their visit as much as we did. The Nortons were no strangers, having been here before; Mr. Keenan, as previously mentioned, had been out this way earlier in the year. Mrs. Marshall, first president of the National Society was known to members of the Canadian Rose Society through the Year Book in which her portrait had appeared, and later as Editor of the "Rose Bulletin", as well as through correspondence with several of our members.

Presentation of Trophies, shortly before the show closed was a divided task. Mrs. W. J. Keenan presenting the National Trophies and Mrs. J. A. Davidson, the remainder.

Everyone connected with the show, the judges, entry clerks the staff at the community centre, the lady members who helped with the large amount of extra typing, and others, all did an excellent job, including the exhibitors.

The show chairman, Mr. William M. Brandner, has every reason to be very pleased with the result of many months of intensive preparation, under his direction, with the help of a first-rate committee.

As some famous character, probably a rose grower, belatedly spraying his neglected, aphids-covered rose plants once said, "We should do this more often".

Highlights of

The Kansas City Rose Convention

Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, Montreal, Que.

In late May of 1958 our Canadian rose gardens were being handicapped by a tardy season and constant rains, so it was thrilling and heart-warming to drive into Missouri and Kansas to find the rose gardens there were at their peak of perfection. This year's American Rose Society convention was held in Kansas City, Missouri, under the auspices of the Kansas City Rose Council, comprising five different rose societies in that area.

The convention itself was interesting and friendly but, starved as we were for the sight of roses in bloom again, the highlight of the trip for us was the garden tour programme. What a delight it was to see high-centred buds opening into exquisite roses with spotless foliage! There was infinite variety in garden layout. Some favored beds along the open fences, others massed their roses in the centre with groups of Old Fashioned roses along division lines. But always, and everywhere, we encountered a profusion of bloom, fragrant and alluring. Very appealing were those gardens where roses grew with perennials, miniatures mixed in with Sweet Williams and Blue Star Campanula serving as a foreground. Pansies made a ground cover to bloom with Valentine, Jimminy Cricket, Betty Prior. One of the loveliest gardens we saw as we peeked over a cedar fence through a cloud of Old Roses - Baronne Prevost, Duchesse de Brabant, Old Pink Moss, Delicata - had in it a delightful little brook babbling its way somewhere.

The Jacob Loose Memorial Garden is, of course, recognized as one of the most outstanding in the United States. It has been named a National Display Garden of America, which indicates that, in addition to today's roses, it also displays new, approved varieties which are due to come on the market a year later. This park is municipally owned but its rose gardens are sponsored by the Kansas City Rose Society, whose guests we were at a delightful luncheon in the park. The Society is to be highly commended for the magnificent displays they have achieved.

Another interesting trip took us to nearby Unity, Missouri, where we lunched in the fine dining quarters of this model community and enjoyed inspecting their large and very beautiful rose garden. On the way back to Kansas City we passed through Independence, Missouri and the home of ex-president Truman, as well as the newly built and just opened Truman historical museum in that town.

Crossing the Missouri River into Kansas City, Kansas, we were shown through the Huron Municipal Rose Garden. It was interesting historically, being on the site of a land grant to the Wyandotte Indians, but it lacked the finish that is the result of personal care by an interested rose society. Its mediocrity was offset by the beautiful native trees which formed its background, tall black walnuts, oaks and elms. There is also a fine Carnegie Library in this garden.

With such exquisitely beautiful roses seen in all the gardens visited, it was logical to find the Show roses of high exhibition quality. Queen of the Show was a lovely, deep-pink Symphonie; Princess, Peace; Duchess, Angele Mateu, a rose seldom on show at the moment. Best Grandiflora was Queen Elizabeth. An Honorable Mention went to an "Old Fashioned Bouquet" of sprays of Eglantine, Crested Moss, variegata di Bologna, Golden Moss, Cardinal Richelieu, Jeane de Montfort, Damascena. Surely, here were displayed all the "beauty and charm and fragrance of the old fashioned roses at their lovely best".

Jackson and Perkins exhibited a number of the newer roses, White Queen; Sterling Silver (lavender-lilac); Kordes Perfecta (creamy edged pink); Arlene Francis (golden yellow-red anthers - very new and striking); Gail Borden (a Kordes creation - sturdy looking, pink inside, soft yellow outside).

Among the new Floribundas we found Pink Chiffon, a Cecile Brunner type; Ivory Fashion, creamy flush; Fashionette, salmon pink; Gold Coast - all of them interesting but not too different.

It is always pleasant to encounter Melvin Wyant making the round at the Shows. His concentration on such occasions reminds one of the busy bee gathering nectar to take to the home colony. As a connoisseur of rose types he is qualified, and he is also so gracious in advising one what will do best in a given locality. While his own nursery necessarily takes most of his time he is an inveterate traveller who delights in visiting

rose gardens. He told us he had been to Windsor, where he spent some time with our Emerson Mitchell, and he was charmed with his garden, which contains so many excellent roses. He was particularly impressed by Mr. Mitchell's rose shrubs.

The Rose Shows and Garden Tour associated with conventions always have fascinated us and perhaps it is because they bring home to one the wide spread of interest there is in the rose. The study of the rose, research problems concerned with it and the endless experimenting of gardeners everywhere, even you and I, are creating more and better roses and at the Shows and in the scores of gardens visited one has visual evidence of the continuing progress in this field.

An outstanding contributor to the culture of the rose has been Dr. Cynthia Westcott, Chairman of the Research Foundation of the American Rose Society. It was pleasant to chat with her again in Kansas City. "We now have a fine supply of chemicals that will do a good job if properly used," she told the convention. "Thanks to research and testing programmes covering many years we have today adequate control techniques for almost all above ground rose pests and diseases." Below ground level it is a different story and it is in this field that Dr. Westcott believes much of available research money could be profitably spent. It would seem that those serious pests, the nematodes, are taking heavy toll of all agriculture production, not greatly impeded so far by man's efforts to eliminate them. "Research has also indicated" she said, "that the dormant spray of lime sulphur used in early spring, coupled with good sanitation, have little effect on subsequent blackspot. Heavy pruning, cutting back to an inch or so from the bud union, has been found greatly to reduce initial infection, indicating that cane lesions are a more notable source of spring inoculum than old leaves on the ground."

At the Delegates' Dinner Ben Williams had some interesting ideas on affiliation of rose societies. Basically, the object of affiliation was the sharing of knowledge and experience for the betterment of all. The strength of the group stemmed from the development of the individual and the scope given him for the expression of his ideas. This, it was particularly important to remember in drives for new members going on continually in rose societies, applying especially to younger age groups. Quite naturally, older and more experienced members are in

the majority in rose societies, but it was wise to encourage the younger and less experienced by "giving them the floor". They should also participate in the development of the society by being appointed to a fair share of responsible positions where they can exercise their initiative while enjoying the benefit of older and wiser counsel. It was highly important for rose societies to have an intelligent and well planned schedule of activities.

One of the pleasing characteristics of rose lovers is their camaraderie and obvious pleasure in meeting people with the same interests. So it was quite natural, as we sat with Arthur Kriehn, of Kansas City, Kansas, and his lovely wife Anne at dinner that Dr. W. E. Lammerts of Rancho del Descanso, Le Canada, Cal., with his charming wife, should join us. He is, of course, an outstanding figure in rose culture. All know him as the creator of Charlotte Armstrong, the rose noted as the parent of many of our finest roses, eighteen of them being A.A.R.S. winners in different years. His Chrysler Imperial is universally adjudged the ideal of the perfect red rose. "Chrysler Imperial was indeed not the result of merely a 'lucky find'. It was obtained by back crossing the hybrid Mirandy to Charlotte Armstrong. Since I had obtained Mirandy originally by crossing the variety Night with Charlotte Armstrong, I felt it would be possible to correct any of the faults of Mirandy, such as its excessive tendency to turn purple-blue in color, by getting more of the factors for yellow from Charlotte Armstrong, itself a hybrid of Crimson Glory x Sister Therese. It is a well known genetic principle on rose breeding that the addition of factors for yellow tends to make the expression of red brighter and more of the scarlet type. Fortunately, this expectation was realized in one of the resulting hybrids. Now, a number of other faults of Mirandy were eliminated." It is rose news that he has a new and unusual hybrid soon to be released - a deep, garnet red type with large glossy foliage like Queen Elizabeth, more bushy, but not so tall.

A treasured memory of the 1958 convention is the visit we made to the Kriechns in thir lovely home in Kansas City, Kansas. There, this valiant woman, always in her wheel chair, so proudly exhibited her wonderful garden and exquisite objets d'art she and her husband had collected in travels all over the

world and about which she so often commented in our correspondence over the years. With deepest sorrow we received word from Arthur that his dear wife had died suddenly just a month after the convention.

"East Meets West to Talk on Roses" sounded most intriguing on the convention programme, but, unfortunately Richard Thomson, the "East" in the title, was unable to appear on account of illness. But Mrs. Dorothy Stemler, of Will Tillotson's Roses, Watsonville, California, the "West" in the title, filled in admirably by showing beautiful colored slides of the Old Fashioned Roses. Her photography reflected the artist she is in making us feel we were actually on a personally escorted tour of this famous nursery. Her slide of Madame Pierre Oger, with its creamy blush blooms suffused with rosy red, was so perfect we almost caught its fragrant scent. Delicata was intriguing with its play of flowers and fruit at the same time. And her picture of Raubritter, with its "sculptured, shell-like blooms" was a thrill. In our own garden it spreads over three feet across a low rock fence into our English Cottage Garden and is uniquely beautiful.

So ends another enjoyable convention. What do we get out of it? Well, for one thing, one is posted on current "dos" and "dons" and while often the new ideas aired seem to proscribe old and tested procedures, one can always take a "middle of the road" course and be happy. Then, meeting other rose lovers is most refreshing and nowhere else does one meet so many, so easily, so naturally. The atmosphere of a convention is universal agreement that roses are lovely, that they are a source of pride and joy, a perfect recreation for all of us - and we can agree with "Al" in his "Down to Earth Talks About Roses" - we "grow them for the sheer love of creating a 'thing of beauty' that is 'a joy forever'".

* * *

The Control of Diseases and Pests of Roses

J. S. Melching - Cornell University

The diseases of the rose are caused by fungi, bacteria, viruses, nematodes, and harmful non-living environmental influences, such as nutritional unbalance, oxygen deficiency etc. In addition to these diseases, the rose suffers many injuries inflicted by insect and animal pests. It is not unlikely that some of the troubles encountered in rose growing are due to agents or conditions not yet recognized. However, for many of our most serious disorders the causes are well known; consequently, successful control methods have been developed.

In the following discussion, the emphasis is upon those diseases and pests of concern in the outdoor rose garden. Complete coverage is infeasible in the space allowed, and some of the maladies considered to be of lesser seriousness are omitted or but briefly mentioned here.

There are several methods of approach to the problem of plant disease control. The development of resistant varieties, the manipulation of environment through cultural practices, and the application of chemicals are among the methods usually employed when a disease is recognized and accepted as being established within the area under consideration.

Although work is being done to produce resistant varieties, the present time finds us with relatively few cultivated roses which are not considered susceptible to blackspot, the most serious and widespread disease, and no variety can be expected to resist all of the numerous troubles present in any given area. Therefore, a chemical control program of some sort is, literally, a prerequisite to the continued growing of healthy roses. A few preliminary remarks concerning the chemical control program in general may be appropriate at this point.

Either a dust or a spray can be used effectively, in most instances, if good procedure is employed. This entails selection of the proper chemical and thorough coverage of all aerial portions of the plant, taking particular care to cover the lower

leaf surfaces. Good equipment is essential to proper application of the chemical. Either rotary or plunger-type dusters with extension tubes and deflectors, to permit easy and efficient coverage of lower plant surfaces may enable the operator to do a satisfactory job.

If sprays are used, the sprayer should be capable of delivering enough pressure through a small nozzle to break the liquid into a fine mist. Directing the spray upwards first, then making a quick pass over the tops of the plants gives thorough coverage with a minimum of material. Use of a wetting and sticking agent is necessary with some materials; periodic inspection of the sprayed foliage can determine if good coverage is being obtained. Prevention of infection is the purpose of most dusts and sprays; therefore the chemical must be present in effective concentration on the plant tissue before the fungus spore initiates infection. This requires repeated applications throughout the growing season. The frequency and timing of these applications depends upon weather peculiarities and their influence upon the particular disease or pest in question. Accuracy in the measurement of chemicals for spray mixtures is essential since too little fails to give control and too much may cause plant injury. Some materials tend to settle in the bottom of the spray tank and require constant agitation to insure proper concentration.

Diseases Caused by Harmful Environmental Factors

Unhealthy plants can result from improper culture practices. Poor drainage, and its accompanying oxygen deficiency eventually results in poor root development and in yellowing and dropping of foliage. A soil pH above 7 makes nutrients less available to the plants. Low nitrogen causes yellowing of leaves, but not abscission. A deficiency of potassium may result in browning of leaf margins, and a gray pallor of foliage is characteristic of insufficient phosphorus. Low boron may result in a yellow band around the leaf border, which turns brown at the extreme outer margin. A white-yellow leaf, with only the veins remaining green, could signify a deficiency of iron. On the other hand, excesses of nutrient salts can be as harmful as, or worse than, deficiencies. Sometimes the chemicals applied as dusts or sprays will produce discoloration, distortion and burning of the foliage. Generally, this is due to failure to follow the recommendations for the use of the chemical in question. Certain gases or "smoke" in the atmosphere around

the rose plant may cause severe injury. In cold climates, it is necessary to protect the roses during the dormant season from winter injury, which may kill the plants down to the crowns. Exceptionally high temperatures, deficiency of water and many other factors too numerous to mention result in harmful plant responses.

Diseases Caused by Fungi

Blackspot

Blackspot, caused by the fungus **Diplocarpon rosae** Wolf is probably the most serious of rose diseases. It is capable of causing extreme destruction to all classes wherever sufficient rainfall occurs (in all but arid or semi-arid climate conditions). The fungus spores are released only in the presence of free moisture and then are dependent primarily upon splashing water or wind-blown rain for their dissemination. When these pre-wetted spores land on the rose tissue, usually the upper or lower leaf surface, they can germinate and initiate the disease in the previous healthy plant. If free water is present and the temperature is about 70-82 F, germination and the start of infection occur very rapidly. However, even in the initial absence of free water, the previously wetted spore may cause infection at any time during the ensuing 2 weeks if dew or rain provide the necessary moisture. Some reports indicate that a relative humidity of 97 per cent or greater for 15 consecutive hours is sufficient to permit spore germination but, under such conditions it is more than probable that there often is actually a thin, visually undetected film of free water on the leaf surface. In the colder regions, the spores are produced each spring from hibernating mycelium in plant material infected the previous year, such as canes or dead, fallen leaves.

All above-ground parts of the plant may be affected, but the conspicuous, black spots with fringed borders which appear on the leaves, often followed by yellowing and premature defoliation, are characteristic of the disease. The bushes may rapidly become naked stems. Blackspot also results in plants of reduced vigor, which entered the dormant period in a weakened and physiologically immature state. Such roses are more susceptible to winter injury than healthy plants, and may not break well the following spring. In addition, such plants constitute

a dangerous source of new spores that may infect healthy roses nearby.

Nutrition has not been shown to influence the susceptibility of roses to the blackspot disease. At present, the vast majority of garden roses grown are not appreciably resistant although degrees of susceptibility are reported. Therefore, chemical applications and sanitation practices have been relied upon for control of this disease. The collecting and destroying of infected leaves will reduce the potential spore-load in the garden area. A mulch applied early in the spring may prevent the splashing up of spores from the soil to the lower leaves. However, stem lesions still may exist from which billions of spores could be produced. Conditions favorable for good plant growth in the spring are also favourable for infection.

When the first foliage is formed on the plants, the spray or dust program should begin. During the early period of very rapid growth it may be necessary to apply the chemical every three to four days, particularly if rains are frequent. Later in the season, when growth is less rapid, a weekly schedule may prove adequate. If the season is dry, a longer time interval might be justified. The important thing is to key the schedule to the weather conditions, remembering the brief foregoing description of how moisture influences the spore production and dispersal and that the chemical **must be present** on the plant tissue surface **before** the penetration tube of the germinating spore enters the tissue. Under very favorable conditions for infection, the fungus spore may initiate penetration 6 hours after landing on the rose tissue.

Maneb at 0.8 ounces per five gallons is probably the best material for control of blackspot. Captan (0.8 oz./5 gal.), zineb (1.0 oz./5 gal.), and ferbam (1.0 oz./5 gal.) also are very effective. Dust formulations containing these fungicides have given good control, although to a lesser degree than the sprays. Phaltan, a new material, has given excellent control in tests but considerable, white residue on foliage also was noted.

Powdery Mildew

Powdery mildew is caused by the fungus **Sphaerotheca pannosa** (Wallr.) Lev. var. *rosae* Wor. This is very likely the most serious disease of roses grown under glass, and it also can be very damaging to garden roses. Probably the mildew is present universally throughout North America, vary-

ing in severity each year with environmental conditions.

Leaves and succulent shoots are most susceptible to attack although all aerial portions of the rose may be affected. Small distorted "blisters" on the leaves are often the first symptoms of the disease. These areas are somewhat lighter green than the surrounding leaf tissue, and may be mistaken at first for insect or chemical injury. A white, powdery coating emanates from these blistered areas and spreads over the leaf. Distortion and discoloration of leaves and dwarfing of buds and blossoms may result. The white powder is composed of chains of summer spores, which when released are carried by air currents perhaps to land on other rose leaves and initiate additional infections. Free water prevents the germination of practically all mildew summer spores, which germinate most rapidly when the relative humidity is between 95 and 99 per cent and the temperature range is approximately 75 - 82 deg. F. However some germination takes place over a wider temperature range and at a relative humidity (of the air) as low as 30 per cent. In areas of severe winters, the initial spring infections can result from air-born spores which develop in previous cane or leaf infections. Some fungus mycelium may survive in the scales of dormant leaf buds.

Control can be obtained through destruction of old leaves pruning out of obviously infected buds, and use of eradicant or protectant sprays or dusts. Some evidence exists which indicates that high nitrogen and low potassium, with accompanying lush, succulent growth, are favourable to mildew infection. However, no amount of nutritional manipulation alone has resulted in adequate control.

Because the mildew fungus grows almost entirely on the surface of the living plant tissue, it may be eradicated after infection has taken place by spraying with 1 tablespoon of Karathane per 3 gallons of water. Wettable sulfur, 2-3 tablespoons per gallon, or bordeaux mixture also may be used. Thorough wetting by the spray is extremely important here. This can be accomplished by addition of a common household detergent (not soap) such as Dreft, Vel, Tide, etc. to the spray mixture; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of detergent per gallon of spray should be sufficient. One or two early spring applications may eliminate overwintering inoculum.

While eradication is possible, prevention is to be desired.

The same sprays mentioned above, or dust containing the same active ingredients, can be used as protectants on a weekly schedule. Sulfur should not be used when temperatures approach or surpass 90° F, and copper-containing materials will result in foliage injury if applied during extended wet, cool conditions.

Leaf Rust

The common leaf rust of cultivated roses is caused by fungus **Phragmidium mucronatum** (Fr). Schlecht. It is severe generally in the coastal region of California and somewhat farther north, and occasionally in other localized areas when favorable conditions persist. The summer spores are spread by wind and are deposited on the leaf tissue. They may germinate after 4 hours in the presence of moisture. Rain is unnecessary, for condensation of moisture from the air can supply the required water. Cold winters, which defoliate rose plants and hot temperatures (80° F. and above) are unfavorable to severe rust build-up. This explains the relative unimportance of the disease in areas other than the Pacific Coast.

The most obvious indications of rust on the rose are the powdery, reddish-orange sori ("localized spots of spore-masses") on the lower leaf surfaces. Five days or more after the appearance of such sori, the leaves may wilt and, later, fall from the plant. There are other types of spores in the life cycle of the rust fungus, but the repeating "summer" spores are responsible for the serious destruction caused by the disease.

Control includes the inspection of new plants and rejection of infected ones to avoid introductions of the disease, the removal and burning of infected leaves in established plantings and spraying or dusting with an effective fungicide. Sulfur at 2 tablespoons per gallon, ferbam at 2½ teaspoons per gallon or a combination of the two can give good control. Applications should be made to insure protection of the foliage -- from the breaking of dormancy throughout the growing season if the disease is present. Treatment every seven to ten days should be adequate, although abundant rains may necessitate more frequent applications.

Anthracnose

Rose anthracnose, caused by the fungus **Elsinoe rosarum** (Pass) Jenkins and Bitancourt, attacks the leaves, stems, and sometimes floral parts of most wild and cultivated roses. The

leaf lesions start as small, circular spots, becoming $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. They are at first yellow to red, turning purple to black, and may remain scattered or coalesce into large lesions. With age, the centre of the spot becomes a greyish-white and may fall away. Some yellowing and reddening of the leaves and defoliation may occur. The definite margins of the anthracnose lesions help to distinguish them from those of black-spot. On stems yellow-green, circular to elongated spots become red with buff-colored centres in about three weeks. These are up to approximately $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch in diameter; several may coalesce.

Overwintering cane lesions provide spores for primary infection in the spring. Wet conditions favor spore production and splashing water disseminates the spores. Infection takes place within 24 hours after the spore contacts susceptible tissue if water is continuously present for approximately 3 hours. Frequent rains, interspersed with periods of high relative humidity, favor intensification of the disease.

Control should include pruning out infected canes and application of dusts or sprays. Little experimental testing of chemicals has been done, and the general recommendation has been to apply the same dusts or sprays that are used for black-spot control. Until recent years this meant sulfur or copper materials. The newer and highly effective (for blackspot) organic fungicides may also control anthracnose. A copper oxychloride-sulphate dust, containing 5 per cent metallic copper and 325-mesh sulphur dust (93% sulphur) have been reported to give good control, but injury was noted with the 5 per cent copper and reduction to 3 per cent is suggested.

Brown Canker

Brown canker, caused by fungus **Cryptosporella umbrina** (Jenkins) Jenkins and Wehm., can be especially destructive in areas where winter protection with earth is necessary. On canes, the young lesion is small and white; later the canker becomes a brown-umber dead area surrounded by a purplish-red border. Such lesions may enlarge, either rapidly or over several years' time to girdle the stem and cause die-back of the portion above the girdle. Small purple specks and larger buff-colored, purple bordered lesions may form on leaves. Buds and opened petals are sometimes attacked. Meticulous spring pruning to remove all cankered, weak, dead, or wound-

ed wood is a necessary control measure, coupled with a weekly dust or spray application with an effective fungicide. Careful handling of plants to avoid wounding and use of good pruning technique help to reduce the destruction due to brown canker as well as rose cankers caused by other fungi. Inspection of incoming plants to assure their freedom from cankers or other suspicious growths is always a good practice.

Bacterial Diseases

Crown Gall

Crown gall is caused by the bacterium **Agrobacterium tumefaciens** (Smith and Townsend) Conn. Although more serious generally in warmer regions, it is known to occur in practically all parts of the world, both under glass and in the garden. High soil moisture favors development of this disease. The tumor-like galls develop on the stems or roots, often near the soil line. The bacterium can persist for years in the soil and has been known to survive temperatures as low as -25° F. The organism enters the plant through wounds. Some disagreement exists concerning the extent to which this disease harms the plant. If the galls are few and remain on the lateral roots, perhaps little injury results. If the galls are on the crown the plants are reduced in size and vigor and produce fewer blooms and less foliage than normal. Noticeable stunting and yellowing may indicate crown gall, and an examination should be made of such plants. The galls are often associated with secondary pathogens, and it becomes difficult at times to ascribe responsibility for the damage and death of the plant which may occur.

It is, of course, highly desirable to keep the disease out of the garden completely. This means rigid inspection of planting stock, which many government agencies and commercial nurserymen do routinely. Still the final decision is up to the gardener, and any plants showing overgrowths should be discarded. When diseased plants are found in the garden, they should be removed and burned immediately. If an isolated case, the soil adjacent to the infected plant might be removed and replaced with uninfested soil. Where feasible it might help to drench the area with a soil disinfectant, such as a formaldehyde drench. In the greenhouse, thorough steam-

ing of the soil and bench after destruction of the diseased plants can certainly do no harm. Careful handling of plants to keep wounding to a minimum will reduce the probability of infection.

Other bacterial diseases have been reported occasionally but at the present time none of these is considered a serious problem.

Virus Disease

Several virus diseases are known to occur on roses. These result in mosaics, distortions, chlorotic spots, dwarfing, etc. At present, the disease-inducing agents are commonly transmitted only by budding or grafting a diseased to a healthy plant part. This constitutes a problem to the nurserymen, but in the home garden diseased plants have not been considered a serious danger. Many viruses, however, are known to be rapidly and effectively transmitted by various insects. The appearance of a vector of the rose viruses might cause these diseases to assume considerable importance.

Nematode Diseases

The root-lesion nematode, **Pratylenchus** spp., the dagger nematode, **Xiphinema** spp., and the root knot nematode, **Meloidogyne** spp. (*Heterodera marioni*) have been shown to attack the roots of the roses. Many other species of these tiny, worm-like animals are found associated with rose roots and some of these also may prove to be pathogenic. Stunting, leaf chlorosis, wilting, and yellowing are often above-ground symptoms of nematode-infected plants. Root systems may form knots or be small, dark, and necrotic in appearance, with few or no feeder roots present. Although these diseases are, apparently, more important in warmer regions, some do occur and are serious in greenhouses and outdoors in the North. Furthermore, many of the roses planted in northern areas originate in warmer regions.

Commercial growers employ precautions, such as soil fumigation, crop rotation, and inspection to produce nematode-free plants. Some distributors in the North make it a practice to dip **all** roses received in a nematocidal solution, although the value of this procedure remains to be proved. The best policy is to inspect personally each plant for swellings, lesions

or other abnormalities of the root system. If pathogenic nematodes are established in the garden, there are several soil fumigants which may be used. In general, the nematodes cannot be eradicated from a diseased plant. Therefore, removal and destruction of such plants followed by fumigation of the infested area often is recommended. Methyl bromide, chlorobromopropene dichloropene, ethylene dibromide, or other fumigant may be used. However, where valuable plantings are established, there is a possibility that adequate control may be obtained without removal of the roses by treating the soil around the root system with chlorobromopropene or dichlorophenyl diethyl phosphorothioate (V-C 13 Nemacide). The manufacturer's directions concerning concentration and application of any nematocide must be rigidly followed.

Insect and Mite Injury

Aphids (plant lice)

The rose aphid (***Macrosiphum rosae*** (L.)) and the potato aphid (***M. solanifolii*** (Ashm)) are the species that commonly cause damage to roses. They are green or pink, soft-bodied insects, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length. The young develop in the spring from eggs on the rose canes. Distortion, stunting, and wilting, usually of the younger growth, may result from the sucking of the plant juices by the insects. A sticky, sweet excretion ("honeydew") often coats the plant parts directly beneath the aphids.

Dusts or contact sprays of nicotine sulfate (1½ teaspoons per gallon of soapy water), lindane (1 tablespoon of 25% wettable powder per gallon), or malathion (2 tablespoons of 25% wettable powder per gallon) should give effective control. Two or three applications at 3 day intervals will clean up outbreaks.

Thrips

Several species of thrips injure roses. These tiny insects attack foliage, flowers, and buds, causing spots, flecks, and malformations. Petals may turn brown or buds fail to open. Early prevention of infestation is desirable, since the thrips cannot be reached too well with dusts or sprays once they have gotten between the petals. Also, the insects arrive in the rose garden continuously from surrounding host plants (weeds, trees, etc). Control can be effected using the same sprays and dusts as for aphids (except nicotine sulfate), or DDT at 2

tablespoons 50% wettable powder per gallon may be employed. A combination of DDT and malathion has given good control. Destruction of infested buds and blooms may prove helpful.

Rose Leafhoppers

The rose leafhopper, *Edwardsiana rosae* (L.), overwinters in the egg stage in the bark of rose canes or apple trees. Adults are about 1/2 inch in length and cream to pale yellow in color. Nymphs and adults suck sap from lower leaf surfaces. A silvery mottle or stipple occurs, sometimes followed by yellowing, drying, and mild curling of leaves. Tender growing tips may be stunted, distorted, or killed. Chlordane or DDT dust or sprays (2 tablespoons 50% wettable powder per gallon) give effective control.

Two-spotted Spider Mite

This mite, *Tetranychus telarius* (L.) is a very serious rose pest under glass and in the garden. It is very small, 1/50 inch in length or less, green to yellow in color, and bears two dark spots on the back. The mites feed on lower leaf surfaces, turning leaves pale, and yellow or reddish stippling is usually present. If the infestation is severe, defoliation occurs and flower production decreases sharply. The use of DDT favors the build-up of these pests, unless an effective mite-killer is included in the mixture. Dusting sulfur, malathion (2 tablespoons 25% wettable powder per gallon), Aramite (1 tablespoon 50% wettable powder per gallon) or Ovotran (2 tablespoons 50% wettable powder per gallon) may be used.

Kelthane, a fairly new acaricide, has given good results at 2 tablespoons of 18.5 per cent wettable powder per gallon. The occurrence of resistant strains of spider mites may require the testing of several chemicals until an effective material is found. The phosphate insecticides of high mammalian toxicity (Parathion, TEPP, etc) are not recommended for home garden useage.

Rose Scale

The rose scale (*Aulacaspis rosae* (Bouche)) occurs on canes and twigs as conspicuous, grey-white to snow-white encrustations. Pruning out of infested canes early in spring, followed by a lime-sulphur spray (1 to 9 dilution) **before** the buds open will give control. Malathion spray may be used during the growing season if necessary. These measures should take care of other species of scale insects which also may occur on the rose.

Rose Slugs

Several species are known to cause rose injury. Their feeding results in skeletonized leaves or ragged holes in foliage. Rotenone, malathion, or DDT dusts or sprays, applied before feeding begins and repeated as necessary, give effective control.

Rose Chafer (Rose Bug)

The rose chafer (*Macrodactylus subspinosus* (Fabricius)) is a tan, long-legged beetle about 1/2 inch in length. These insects eat holes in the flowers and leaves. These, and other beetle species, may be controled by a DDT spray (3 table-spoons 50 % wettable powder per gallon of water).

Frequent applications may be necessary to protect rapidly opening buds when beetles are active. Grass areas may be treated with chlordane according to the manufacturer's directions to destroy the grubs.

Rose Midge

The rose midge (*Dasyneura rhodophaga* (Coquillett)) can cause severe damage to roses in both greenhouse and garden. Leaf buds and tender branches may be attacked, resulting in deformation, blackening, and death, and infested flower buds fail to open normally. Removal and destruction of infested buds and application of spray containing two table-spoons of 50 per cent wettable DDT per gallon can give control. Spray at the first sign of infestation and repeat twice at 8 day intervals, covering bushes and the soil surface thoroughly.

Borers

There are probably six or more species of borers that cause injury to the rose. Shoots may wilt and die and canes may swell and split from the mining and tunneling of the grubs in the wood, bark, or pith. All such wilted or swollen shoots should be pruned (several inches below the affected area) and burned.

There are many other insects which, at one time or another, cause damage to roses. Most of these are controled by the insecticides aimed at the destruction of more important pests and, therefore, do not require specific control measures.

Other Rose Pests

Field mice may do extensive damage to canes and roots.

If soil is mounded about the bushes for winter protection, it is advisable to delay adding any additional cover (straw, etc.) until the ground freezes hard, or avoid the use of covers altogether, if possible. Where mice or other rodents are a serious problem, their destructiveness may be reduced by the use of poison bait, such as grain treated with zinc phosphide or strychnine. Traps of various types, repellents, and wire fences are other means of protecting plantings against animal pests.

Because only a few of the various rose troubles mentioned in the preceding text may occur in any particular garden and because no two localities present exactly the same problems it is not feasible to attempt to suggest an all-purpose dust or spray that provides for all contingencies. However, there are available at present a number of commercial formulations designed to control both diseases and pests on roses. For the sake of simplicity, these may prove satisfactory for most amateur gardeners most of the time. Then, if a particular pest or disease gets out of hand, specific control measures can be taken. Or, the "basic" fungicides and the pesticides can be purchased and flexible mixtures compounded for the individual garden. This requires somewhat more work and a great deal more thought but may yield the best results in many instances. The compatibility of the ingredients in the mixture must be ascertained if the latter course is adopted. The label on all packages of chemicals should be read and the directions carefully followed; this prevents harm to both operator and plant.

Spraying or dusting is important but it is only one part of the general control program. Take care to avoid planting diseased or infested stock, and keep the garden clean by periodic inspection and pruning out of all weak or diseased plant parts, especially early in the spring. A dormant spray of lime-sulfur before the foliage breaks is advisable. Make sure your protectant sprays or dusts are capable of controlling your important troubles and that they are applied with proper regard to timing and thoroughness of coverage. If a specific disease or pest shows signs of getting out of hand, take specific steps at once to prevent its build-up. Good culture practices that maintain the plants in thrifty and vigorous conditions contribute immeasurable to the general health of the rose garden.

A Brief History *of the Canadian Rose Society* and its predecessor, The ONTARIO ROSE SOCIETY

Arthur J. Webster, Streetsville, Ont.

While Roses of various types were grown in a limited way by some of the early settlers in Eastern Canada, and later in British Columbia, these Roses, according to available evidence, were not regularly classified and their identity ultimately became lost through the application of local names such as "Grandmother's Rose". As the population increased, however, and as community life developed, there became apparent a keener interest in beautiful surroundings and, of course, the Rose became recognized as the most desirable of garden subjects. During the early portion of the present century several large Rose gardens were established in various parts of the country, including that of the late T. J. Moore on his property which is now known as Moore Park, located in north-central Toronto but which at that time lay well outside the city limits. Several municipal plantings also came into being in the larger centres of population while the establishment of numerous small private gardens testified to the growing public interest in Rose culture. This trend continued without direction or promotional effort until 1913 when a group of Toronto ladies, endowed with vision, energy and high purpose, organized The Rose Society of Ontario, predecessor of The Canadian Rose Society.

The young Society was launched on its career on 19th February, 1913, and it seems appropriate that a portion of the official account of the inaugural meeting be recorded herein:

"At a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Allen Baines, 228 Bloor Street West, Toronto, on the above date, at which were present Mrs. Allen Baines, Mrs. Goldwin Howland, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Reginald Northcote, Mrs. H S Strathy, Mrs. Hartley Dewart, Mrs. Dudley Stayner, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Mrs. A. B. Patterson, Miss Edith Lockhart Gordon, Miss Beatrice Francis and Miss Marion Armour, it was moved by Mrs. Baines that this meeting, having at heart the culture

of the Rose, and the extension of knowledge concerning it throughout the fertile Province of Ontario, and feeling that the time has come when those interested in its cultivation should be invited to form a Society, called The Rose Society of Ontario, to be composed of those present and such persons as should hereafter become members according to the Constitution. The motion was seconded by Miss Francis and carried. The Constitution, which appears on another page, was moved by Mrs. Baines, seconded by Mrs. Hamilton, and carried."

The late Mrs. Allen Baines was the Society's first President and much of the credit for its early accomplishments must be given to her inspired leadership. The young Society soon attracted additional members, amongst them our valued Life Member, Mrs. G. Graeme Adam, who was active for many years and who still maintains her beautiful garden on Scarlett Road in the outskirts of Weston.

During the period of the First Great War the Society remained exclusively a ladies' organization but men were admitted in 1918 and the first male President was the late Aubrey D. Heward whose famous Oakville garden was for many years the Mecca toward which the faithful turned for inspiration and instruction. For many years Mr. Heward was a regular and highly successful exhibitor and all old-timers will remember the 1930 Rose Show when Mr. Heward's outstanding specimen of the Single Hybrid Tea, Dainty Bess, was selected as Queen of the Show by no less an authority than the late Dr. J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., who acted as Judge on that occasion. It was a bold decision with which not all observers agreed but it did serve to focus attention on the true Singles which were soon thereafter planted in great numbers.

Mr. Heward was succeeded as President by Dr. A. H. Rolph whose contributions of time and effort on behalf of the Society, not only during his Presidency but throughout many succeeding years, have been of major importance.

No chronicle of the early days of the Society would be complete without a reference to several devoted and enthusiastic members who did not aspire to high office but whose services were noteworthy. Amongst them were: the late H. B. Burgoyne of St. Catharines, who is credited with having established the first Civic Rose garden in Canada; Mrs. S. B. McMichael, Mr. E. L. Morton and Mr. Walter H. Lyon, all of whom held key

positions on the Executive Committee for several difficult years; the late Miss Marion Armour (later Mrs. Bryce Stimson) who acted as Editor of Publications until 1925 when she was succeeded by the late Miss Ella Harcourt to whom I am indebted for advice and supervision during my first year as Editor; Miss Mildred Galbraith (later Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson) who filled the post of Honorary Secretary with distinction and high efficiency from 1924 to 1927 inclusive; the late Mrs. H. B. Dunington-Grubb, the late H. J. Moore, the late J. B. Spencer, the late Henry Bertram, whose magnificent garden located at Dundas, Ont. was an outstanding show place, and the late Prof. A. H. Tomlinson of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, all of whom gave freely of their time in the interests of the Society. Throughout the 'twenties several evening meetings of the members were held during each winter at which addresses were delivered on various phases of Rose culture and it may be of interest to mention that on these occasions it was the practice of men taking part in the programme, such as the Chairman, the Guest Speaker or an Officer of the Society submitting a report, to wear dinner jackets. This serves to indicate the atmosphere of dignity and formality in which the affairs of the Society were conducted. I am still wondering whether the subsequent abandonment of this custom has been good or bad for the Society!

For the first time a Membership Committee was organized in 1926 and I had the honour and responsibility of being its Chairman. With the enthusiasm and zeal of missionaries we set about our task of building up the membership and our efforts met with considerable success. Amongst the many new recruits enrolled were two shining stars who were destined to make significant contributions to the Society's progress, viz, the late Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose of Welland and the late Paul B. Sanders of Guelph. Lieut.-Col. Rose later served two two-year terms as President, was a major exhibitor at our Shows, and remained active until 1948 when failing health forced a cessation of his activities. Mr. Sanders soon developed into a tower of strength on the Board and was untiring in his efforts to promote the Society's interests in a wide variety of ways. Unfortunately his career was brought to a close in 1935.

Upon completion of Dr. Rolph's term as President the late Miss Helen Beardmore was elected to succeed him, and she was

followed by the late F. Barry Hayes Sr., the late P. H. Mitchell, the late Hugh A. Rose and myself in that order, and it was during that ten-year period (1924-1933 inc.) that our Rose Show developed into an event internationally known, and described by the late Dr. J. Horace McFarland as the third greatest Show of outdoor-grown Roses on the North American Continent. This was high praise indeed from a widely recognized authority of the day. Alas, the Rose Shows of recent years for a variety of reasons - to which I shall allude later - have been feeble efforts when compared with the breath-taking displays staged in 1929-1932 inclusive, and to those interested I commend a careful perusal of the late Miss Ella Harcourt's brilliant account of the 1929 Show which appears in the 1930 Edition of our Year Book. It is interesting to recall, also, that during these years of the Society's greatest prosperity the membership roster in 1933 reached a total of 1,263.

The years 1930 and 1931 are memorable because of the establishment of a Rose Test Garden at Guelph under the joint sponsorship of the Society and the Ontario Agricultural College. The Society's Committee originally in charge of this project included Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose, Dr. A. H. Rolph and myself, while Prof. A. H. Tomlinson and Mr. Paul B. Sanders represented the College. The Test Garden operated successfully for almost ten years when difficulties in obtaining material and unacceptable conditions laid down by suppliers of Rose seedlings combined to make a continuance of the Test Garden impracticable. These problems were enumerated in detail in The Rose Bulletin dated April, 1958.

The Society's period of prosperity was destined to be brief and the change in its fortunes was brought about by the disastrous winter of 1933-4 which caused such severe losses of Roses that many growers became completely discouraged and in despair discontinued Rose culture entirely. In early November of 1933, with Roses still in bloom in sheltered gardens, and fully clothed with foliage, the temperature throughout lower Ontario suddenly fell to sub-zero figures, varying somewhat in different localities. Roses had been enjoying pleasant, balmy weather, were showing no signs of dormancy and, of course, were in no condition to withstand such a sudden atmospheric change. This wholesale destruction of Roses was soon reflected in the Society's membership which declined steadily until 1938

by which time the downward movement had been arrested.

In view of the tragic losses sustained in the 1933-4 winter the Directors reluctantly cancelled plans for a Rose Show in 1934 and it must be admitted that the Rose Exhibitions held during the succeeding four years did not equal earlier events in numbers of entries. Notwithstanding the absence of many former small exhibitors, however, magnificent displays from the large gardens of Lieut.-Col. Rose, Mr. Henry Bertram, Mr. A. D. Heward and the late Mr. A. H. Trapnell, also lovely, non-competitive commercial displays staged by E. D. Smith and Sons, Limited, Sheridan Nurseries, Limited, The Dale Estate, Limited, the Ontario Agricultural College and other good friends, combined to compensate for the reduction in the number of small exhibitors. We were fortunate during much of that difficult period in having as Chairman of the Exhibition Committee a man of outstanding organizing ability, whose effective work was performed without apparent effort, viz. the late Mr. P. L. Whytock. During the dark days Mr. Whytock and I each served additional two-year terms as President while Mr. D. C. Patton was elected to that office in 1940, and Mr. A. A. Norton in 1941-2. During this period those responsible for the direction of the Society's affairs were heartened by the arrival of strength from unexpected quarters, supplied by the late Leon Smith, Mr. D. C. Patton, Mr. A. A. Norton, Mr. E. W. Tyrrill, and later Mr. F. F. Dufton, all of whom soon began assuming responsibility and to all of whom the Society is indebted.

The outbreak of the Second World War in September, 1939, resulted in a perceptible loss of interest and it was decided in 1942 to suspend activities for the duration of the War. This decision undoubtedly was wise under the circumstances but, nevertheless, the re-establishment of the Society in the post-war years was a slow and painful process. We resumed operations in a limited way with a small membership of approximately 250 and, of course, very limited financial resources. Lieut.-Col. Rose was elected President for his second two-year term, to be followed in 1948-9 by myself, and thereafter by Mr. F. F. Dufton (1950-1), Miss Mabel Stoakley (1952-3), Mrs. H. P. Marshall (1954-5), and Mr. Dufton again (1956-7).

At the Annual Meeting held on 6th October, 1954, a proposal to alter the title of the organization to "The Canadian Rose Society" was adopted, effective on 1st January, 1955. This change, desirable in many respects, was made in recognition of the increasing Rose interest and activity in other Prov-

inces. Our membership was again showing a healthy growth, particularly in British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia, due largely to the vigorous and sustained campaign conducted by Mr. O. C. Bentley, then Chairman of the Membership Committee, and valuable contributions to our publications from members residing in these Provinces had served to make the Society national in character if not in name. Wide membership participation in the activities of the Society is highly desirable and, as Editor of the Year Book for many years, I should like herein to express my appreciation of the excellent co-operation of valued members residing elsewhere than in Ontario. In this connection it is only fair that I should pay special tribute to Mrs. J. J. Gallagher of Montreal and Mr. Archie Selwood of Vancouver whose assistance I had come to regard as indispensable. Notwithstanding the many cogent arguments in favour of nationalization this development brought with it many problems in organization which we were ill-equipped to solve satisfactorily. The Society obviously was suffering from "growing pains" and the ever-increasing burden of labour was too much for voluntary effort while at the same time we could not afford the luxury of a paid staff. This situation still exists and only a substantially increased membership with correspondingly augmented funds, will permit extension of, and improvement in, services rendered, particularly to members who reside a long distance from the centre of operations.

Before leaving the matter of routine labour to which reference is made in the preceding paragraph I should like to commend the excellent work performed by those who have occupied the post of Secretary. I have already acknowledged the outstanding services of Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson, (formerly Miss Mildred Galbraith), and others who have earned the gratitude of all members are: the late Paul B. Sanders, Miss Hazel A. Webster, Mr. J. M. Philp, Mr. John A. Berry, Mr. S. B. Bartlett, Mrs. N. H. Tarver and Mrs. J. H. Baillie.

What of the future? The publications I consider to be in capable hands although it might be well if The Rose Bulletin could be confined to its original purposes, viz. the dissemination of news items of interest, the presentation of cultural material of seasonal value to members, and the maintenance of friendly contact with all members but particularly those residing elsewhere than in the Toronto area. With respect to our Rose

Show there has been serious retrogression and the reasons therefor seem obvious. The first of these, no doubt, is the disappearance of the large gardens such as those operated by deceased former members. On these loyal exhibitors the Exhibition Committee could always depend for an abundance of blooms of high quality. From the spectator standpoint they made the Show regardless of supplementary entries from many smaller exhibitors. The only moderately large private gardens remaining in Southern Ontario are located in areas where late spring frosts are prevalent and, therefore, blooms from these sources are usually not available until after the Show date. Secondly, the recent surrender of the Decorative Section of the Schedule to a small but persistent pressure group whose enthusiasm for so-called "floral art" has eliminated many exhibitors who might otherwise stage entries in these classes - and who formerly did so. Perfection of bloom appears to have become entirely subordinated to arrangement and while our Decorative Score Card now accords 60 points for General Decorative Effect there is a movement afoot to have this generous allocation of points increased - at the expense of bloom quality. Is our Rose Show to continue as such or is it to become merely a vehicle on which a handful of arrangement enthusiasts, bending to breezes from the South, may ride to a measure of ephemeral local fame? Observations at recent Shows indicate that at least some Decorative Judges have chosen to disregard the Score Card and have based their decisions entirely on arrangement. Under these circumstances it seems probable that genuine Rose lovers will choose to enjoy their Roses in their gardens rather than submit them to the appraisal of Judges who are conscious only of Hogarth curves, triangles, crescents or other geometrical figures. This may be a whim which will evaporate in due course but in the meantime the Decorative Section will languish with two or three entries per class in place of the fifteen to twenty to which we had become accustomed. Let us preserve the distinctive features of our Show and endeavour to maintain the high traditions of the past, not forgetting the faith, vision and integrity of the Society's founders.

To our President, Mr. W. J. Keenan, and to my former colleagues on the Board go my best wishes.

Peace and Her Progeny

Leonard Hollis, Morden, Surrey.

Few, if any, roses have achieved the renown and ubiquity of the variety "Peace" or "Mme. A. Meilland", "Gioia" or "Gloria Dei" as she is variously known on the Continent. Certainly no other modern rose has been planted so universally, and bearing in mind that she made her debut with the British public in 1947 (wartime restrictions having interfered with her earlier distribution) her pre-eminence in this country to-day, after the initial tumult and shouting have died down, is a fitting tribute to her remarkable qualities.

"Peace" has secured honours all over the world. In this country she was awarded the N. R. S. Gold Medal in the New Seedlings Class and a First Class Trial Ground Certificate in 1947; at the same time she gained the Silver Gilt Medal for the Best Bloom in the Show, covering all Nurserymen's Classes. She also gained an Award of Merit from the R. H. S. Statistics show and she has secured the Silver Gilt Medal for the Best Bloom at N. R. S. shows no fewer than nine times to the end of 1957 and she will no doubt have many further successes.

Fittingly, she heads the list of Medal Bloom winners, published in the 1957 Rose Annual, and her record in the Rose Analysis is equally impressive. Not only does she head the table of varieties producing large specimen blooms appearing in the Rose Annual from 1951 to 1957 inclusive; she also occupies top place in the table of rose suitable for garden purposes, which will also give large specimen blooms, from 1952 to 1957 inclusive. Nor is her record much inferior for general garden cultivation. Here she heads either the north or south tables (and in her two years both), from 1953 to 1956 inclusive. Such is the all-around appeal of this rose.

Recent protracted correspondence in a leading gardening weekly asks if there are any other roses, the allegation being that "Peace" has only to be staged on the show bench and

labelled to be awarded a prize. While this is clearly an exaggeration, the fact that such a statement comes to be made at all is indicative of the ease with which first-class show blooms of "Peace" can be grown. Indeed, many local Horticultural Societies provide a separate class for "Peace" in their Rose Show Schedule, and I cannot recollect any other variety being singled out for special treatment.

But despite her pre-eminence on the show bench and the fact that she will produce first-class blooms for the veriest tiro, this cannot be the main reason for her popularity. It has been estimated that less than 1 per cent of the members of the N. R. S. exhibit at the Society's shows, and while many will enter rose classes at local shows, there can be no doubt that exhibitors form a very small minority of the rose-growing public. "Glory of Rome" - purely an exhibitor's rose - has scored one win more than "Peace" as Best Bloom at N. R. S. shows admittedly over a very much longer period, but few, knowing its characteristics, would plant it apart from exhibitors and not all of them by any means.

No, the popularity of "Peace" lies basically in her abounding vigour; in her large, full and shapely blooms with their delicate combination of colors, never displeasing, even when fully expanded and seldom coarse; in her large, glossy, leathery green foliage, as resistant to disease as any rose foliage can be, and in her adaptability. She grows strongly on all understocks, both as a maiden and as a cut-back, and it is doubtful if any other variety makes as fine a head when grown as a standard or half-standard. The blooms are carried erect on stout stems worthy of them, and she has no foibles requiring humouring, unless it be a dislike of really hard pruning.

True, some of the blooms may come split, and there are often complaints about blind shoots early in the season. Like other fully petalled roses she is not at her best in prolonged wet weather, although able to withstand the effects of rain far better than most of the full varieties in the paler shades. There is, too, little perfume, and the ratio of blooms to growth is probably well below that of many less popular roses. Despite these shortcomings, and her detractors are quick to point them out, "Peace" is undoubtedly the rose of the century. Her parentage includes "Joanna Hill", "Margaret McGredy", *R. foetida* bicolor and "Charles P. Kilham", and the story behind



‘SHEPHERDS DELIGHT’ (floribunda)

Raised by Alex. Dickson & Sons, Newtownards

Trial Ground No. 1278. Reg. No. 404. TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE

Certificate of Merit 1957

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her production by M. Francis Meilland of France, appearing in the 1953 Rose Annual makes fascinating reading.

But it is as a parent herself - and a prolific one - that "Peace" assumes one of her most important roles. Following her remarkable success, her raiser has used her to breed what is virtually a new race of extra-vigorous roses in nearly all recognized rose colours. Other raisers, too, have not been slow to recognize the potentialities of "Peace" as a parent, on the assumption that at least some of her outstanding qualities will be transmitted to her progeny.

All this has resulted in a fairly comprehensive range of varieties descended from "Peace" and inheriting in varying degree her desirable characteristics. Some of them, with the approximate year of introduction and details of parentage, are set out in the table appended. Where there are conflicting reports on the parentage of certain varieties, I have accepted the version published in the N. R. S. Roses: A Selected List or in the Hon. Editor's own book Collins Guide to Roses, in preference to other authorities. The color grouping can be regarded as only approximate; quite apart from the fact that there are so many combinations of delicate shades in some varieties that the color classification is difficult, there is also considerable variation according to soil and season. Thus "Alsace" always comes a delicate cream with an amber base in my garden, with pink staining the guard petals only, whereas on many soils, it develops salmon or lilac suffusions. "Peace" herself, as we all know from experience, is very variable in coloring, the attractive scarlet, carmine or pink splashes and stains on the outer petals sometimes being absent and frequently being less clearly defined.

On examining, the table will show that, if the raisers' records are correct, "Peace" has been used in nearly every case as the seed parent (it being customary to name the seed parent first). This is rather surprising, as it is understood that "Peace" has the reputation of being none too free in setting seed. It is believed in some quarters that the qualities of the seed parent most likely to be transmitted to the progeny are those of growth and foliage, in both of which "Peace" is outstanding. It will also be noticed that the "Peace" X "Signora" cross has been particularly successful, no less than seven fine varieties having resulted, viz., four Gold Medal roses in "Eden Rose", "Grand'mere Jenny", "Mme Kriloff" and "Symphonie": also "Tahiti", "Suzon Lotthe" and "Paulette"

the first two of which have gained Trial Ground Certificates. "Paulette" is an excellent garden rose of splendid growth and good form which has done well with me for several years, but which does not seem to have been generally well received.

Another fruitful cross is that of "Peace" x "Princess Beatrice", to which we owe "Marcelle Gret" (T.G.C. and Certificate of Merit), "Minerve" (T.G.C.) and "Cannes Festival" (Certificate of Merit). The alliance of "Peace" with "Independence" (Kordes Sondermeldung), one of the most vivid-hued roses ever introduced, has given us "Karl Herbst" and "Grand Gala". The former is a wonderful scarlet for a warm, dry summer, and while it is too early to speak with conviction of the latter, this also seems to have inherited the linking of "Independence" for strong sunshine.

Not all of the varieties in the table have inherited the extra-ordinary vigor and constitution of "Peace". It would be tedious to enumerate their characteristics in detail, but it can be said, without much fear of contradiction, that "Magnificence", "Tzigane", "Mahina" and "Minerve" do not require the wide spacing desirable when planting trees of their illustrious parent. Again, some "Peace" progeny are somewhat intolerant of prolonged periods of rain, and I think it would be fair to include in this category "Anne Letts", "Ardelle", "Confidence" and Suzon Lotthe, all of delicate coloring. Most of the group revel in warm, sunny weather, when they are seen at their best.

Which are the pick of the "Peace" progeny? To some extent, I suppose, this may be a matter of opinion, and dependent on the season. "Eden Rose", "Karl Herbst" and "Symphonie" are wonderful growers with lovely foliage and all of them produce specimen blooms on long stems with ordinary treatment. Some of my friends are disappointed in "Symphonie" but in the seven years I have grown it, I have had many fine blooms for showing in boxes and vases. Besides, it is one of the most fragrant of this group, although the color can be a little harsh in the later stages. "Grand'mere Jenny", "Monte Carlo" and "Mme Kriloff" make up half a dozen winners of the N. R. S. Gold Medal. Some people prefer "Grand'mere Jenny" to the parent variety, and while it is true that the petals are longer and there is a grace and poise lacking in the older rose, there is not the petalage, and "Peace" has the superior build to stay the course in the specimen bloom classes. As I see it there is room for both, with "Grand'mere Jenny" excelling in the decorative classes. "Monte Carlo" is purely a decorative var-

iety and can be very lovely, but with me it could be more floriferous.

To make up a dozen, I would suggest the addition of "Paul-ette", "Marcelle Gret", "Tahiti" 'Michele Meilland', and "Caprice" and "Tzigane". These are all outstanding roses for general garden cultivation, with the possible exception of the last name, which is probably the fullest and most shapely of the bicolours in scarlet and gold. While it is more restrained in growth than the remainder of the recommended dozen and less prolific than most, the exhibitor will find it useful for providing a splash of colour in the specimen bloom classes, with good cultivation.

Of the recent introductions in the group, "Grand Gala" and "Ardelle" appear to show promise, although neither, I would say, is at its best in wet weather. Both should make excellent show varieties in a dry summer and the colouring of the former is unusual enough to be doubly welcome to exhibitors, as well as in the garden. It is interesting to note that "Sarah Arnot", a seedling from "Ena Harkness" x "Peace" in a warm shade of rose-pink has been awarded a Trial Ground Certificate in 1956, and many will be looking forward to trying out the offspring from such famous parents. There is a splendid bed of this variety, and also of "Grand Gala", in the Queen Mary Rose Garden, Regent's Park.

Apart from the many children of "Peace" there are also a number of grandchildren of note. Prominent among these is the much publicized Gold Medal winner, "Perfecta", from Wilhelm Kordes, resulting from a cross between "Spek's Yellow" and "Karl Herbst", which has wetted the appetites of all keen exhibitors. The groundwork is cream, heavily veined and overlaid with rich pink. This is one of the very few novelties to be awarded the N. R. S. Silver-Gilt Medal for the Best Bloom in the Show before being put into commerce, and it has also been awarded the President's International Trophy as the best new seedling of 1957. Another promising introduction is "Message" from Francis Meilland, the result of crossing a seedling from "Peace" x "Virgo" back with "Virgo". As there are few good white roses which are disease-resistant and able to withstand rain, "Message" is likely to be in demand when better known. Another example of the second generation is "Premier Bal" ("Fantastique" x "Caprice"), also from Meilland, a fascinating flower with an ivory and creamy ground deepening to amber, each petal being margined with carmine. It is not a strong grower, however.

New members of the group are also arriving from across the Atlantic, in the form of "Love Song" and "Courtship", the former a pink and yellow blend, while the latter is a medium pink shade. It remains to be seen what impact they will make on the rose-growing public in this country.

There seems little doubt that "Peace" and her progeny will exert a powerful influence in the rose world for many years to come.

"Peace" Progeny

Colour Group and Variety	Raiser & Year	Parentage	British Awards
White, Cream & Cream flushed:			
Alaska	Meilland, 1949	Peace x Blanche Malleria	T.G.C.
Suzon Lotthe	Meilland, 1949	Peace x Signora	T.G.C.
Ardella	Eddie, 1954	Mrs. C. Lamplough x Peace	T.G.C., C. of M.
Light Pink & Light Pink, shaded Yellow:			
Michele Meilland	Meilland, 1945	Joanna Hill x Peace	T.G.C., C of M.
Alsace	Meilland, 1946	Peace x Mme. J. Perraud	T.G.C., C of M.
Lunelle	Meilland, 1950	Peace x Columbia	T.G.C., C. of M.
Confidence	Meilland, 1951	Peace x Michele	T.G.C., C. of M.
Anne Letts	Letts, 1953	Peace x Charles Gregory	T.G.C., C. of M.
Medium Pink, Salmon, etc.:			
Paulette	Meilland, 1946	Peace x Signora	
Dr. F. Debat	Meilland, 1948	Peace x Mrs. John Laing	T.G.C., G.M.
Symphonie	Meilland, 1958	Peace x Signora	T.G.C., G.M., A.M.R.H.S.
Sarah Arnot	D. & W. Croll Ltd., 1956	Ena Harkness x Peace	T.G.C.
Deep Pink, Madder, etc.:			
Lorraine	Meilland, 1945	Peace x Mme. Mallerin Peace x Signora	T.G.C., G.M., A.M.R.H.S.
Manuel Pinto de Azevedo	M. da Silva, 1956	Seedling x Peace	T.G.C.
June Park	Park, 1958	Peace x Crimson Glory	
Scarlet:			
Karl Herbst	Kordes, 1950	Peace x Independence	T.G.C., G.M.

Scarlet & Silver Rose (Bicolour):

Grand Gala Meilland, 1954 Peace x Independence

Scarlet & Gold (Bicolour):

Tzigane Meilland, 1951 Peace x J. M. Meilland C. of M.,
A.M.R.H.S.

Tanger Dot, 1949 Condesa de Sastago x
Peace

Cerise & Cream (Bicolour):

Lady Eve Price Meilland, 1946 Peace x Fantastique T.G.C., C. of M.
(Caprice)

Rose & Cream (Bicolour):

Magnificence Gaujard, 1951 Peace x Seedling

Cherry & Yellow:

Presidente M. da Silva 1956 Serena x Peace T.G.C.

Craveiro Lopes

David Gold Robinson, 1957 Peace x Shot Silk A.M.R.H.S.

Yellow & Orange suffused Pink or Carmine:

Haisha Meilland, 1947 Peace x Fantastique C. of M.

Minerve Meilland, 1949 Peace x Princess
Beatrix T.G.C.

Tahiti Meilland, 1949 Peace x Signora T.G.C.

Grand'mere Jenny Meilland, 1950 Peace x Signora T.G.C., G.M.,
A.M.R.H.S.

Dorothy Goodwin Goodwin, 1951 Peace Sport

Coppelia Meilland, 1953 Peace x Europa

Marigold Lens, 1955 Peace x Mme. J.
Perraud T.G.C.

Rich Yellow:

Marcelle Gret Meilland, 1947 Peace x Princess T.G.C., C. of M.
Beatrix A.M.R.H.S.

Monte Carlo Meilland, 1949 Peace x Unnamed
Seedling T.G.C., G.M.

Dorothy Peach Robinson, 1956 Peace x Lydia T.G.C., C. of M.

Orange & Apricot:

Mme. Kriloff Meilland, 1949 Peace x Signora T.G.C., G.M.,
A.M.R.H.S.

Cannes Festival Meilland, 1951 Peace x Princess
Beatrix C. of M.

Mahina Meilland, 1954 Peace x L'Arlesienne T.G.C., C. of M.

Coppery Orange:

Constellation Gaujard, 1949 Peace x Unnamed
Seedling

T.G.C. - Trial Ground Certificate, N.R.S.

G.M. - Gold Medal, N.R.S.

C. of M. - Certificate of Merit, N.R.S.

A.M.R.H.S. - Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society.

Toronto Regional Show, 1958

(Miss) Margaret E. Dove

The Society's Annual Rose Show was held in Vancouver this year and a regional show at Toronto on June 23rd in the familiar setting of Hart House, University of Toronto. The day dawned bright and comfortable and by the time the judging started the Great Hall, the adjoining corridor and the East Common Room were a picture of color - perfume filled the air and completed the rosarian's dream. The dignity of Hart House, the atmosphere of culture and refinement, and the spacious rooms make it an ideal setting for our shows and those rosarians that have travelled widely to the many impressive shows throughout the world contend that none exceed our setting for a rose show.

The show was officially opened by Mrs. J. A. Wilson president of the Garden Club of Toronto, who was introduced by our president Mr. W. J. Keenan. Mrs. Wilson brought greetings and best wishes from her club and extended a warm welcome to all attending the show.

The attendance was excellent. The increasing interest and love of roses by the general public, the beautiful day, excellent advance publicity, and central location of Hart House were all contributing factors that swelled the attendance to the point that at times we wished the hall was larger.

This year's show will be remembered for the high quality of the blooms and the increase in the number of exhibitors - 52 individual exhibitors staged 356 exhibits. Another outstanding feature was the large number of new exhibitors who took home a high percentage of the trophies and this augers well for keen competition in the years to come, which is the very essence of the show. Several of the larger gardens that have been the backbone of the shows for years were severely damaged by late frosts and were unable to compete. Fortunately this breach was filled by many smaller gardens in more protected locations.

Over from Hamilton came Mrs. A. L. Naismith, a Honorary Director who needs no introduction, with her beautiful specimen of "Confidence" to take the P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the best rose in the show. From nearby Dundas came a new

competitor in Mrs. C. A. Palmer whose lovely blooms won for her four trophies including the Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy for highest aggregate score. Mrs. B. Willinsky, one of our directors, and always a keen competitor, presented many fine blooms but undoubtedly her best was a specimen of "Sutter's Gold" that won her the Burden Challenge Trophy. Another director and new competitor was Mr. O. E. Bowles of Leaside whose entries won the Col. W. G. Mackendrick D.S.O. Challenge Trophy for highest aggregate score in the novice section. Mr. Bowles also staged a beautiful display of "Virgo" and one of these blooms was awarded the silver tray of Canadian Oil Companies Ltd. for the finest white or cream rose in the show.

Also most worthy of mention was the usually fine display of roses shown by the Parks Department of the City of Toronto and the Challenge Trophy of Dunlop and Sons, Limited, was again awarded this display.

The supporting non-competitive displays of our nursery friends were greatly admired and warranted the many favorable comments frequently heard. To, The Dale Estate Limited, Sheridan Nurseries Limited, Thos. Ivey Company of Port Dover, Weall and Cullen, High Park Rose Specialists, Eunice Denby Ltd., Arthur Frost, Simpson's and S. Tidy and Son Ltd. who arranged the display of Mr. H. Mills, Richmond Hill, the sincere thanks of the Society for this support.

This was an impressive show due in no small part to the efforts of Mr. C. R. Stephenson and his Exhibition Committee and they are to be congratulated for this fine exhibition. Our thanks are extended to the Judges for a difficult task well done and to Miss Hazel Webster for her kindness in serving her delicious delicacies to the Judges and members of the Exhibition Committee at the tea hour. The thanks of the Society are also due to Mr. W. Pocklington who again so capably acted as auctioneer at the close of the show, and through whose efforts the Society's treasury was considerably enhanced.

And finally we acknowledge with grateful appreciation the cooperation of the Hart House staff, who gave of their services willingly and courteously, and added greatly to the success of the show.

The 1959 Annual Rose Show will be held at Hart House again on June 22nd and we do hope that many more of our members will plan to have at least some exhibit and enjoy the friendly competitive spirit that exists at our shows.

How to Trim and Prune Your Roses

Ted Earl, Toronto

Pruning your roses will help you to get more and better blooms than your non-pruning neighbor. It's easy - and it's interesting. Interesting because in pruning you probably learn more about how a rose grows than in any other way.

Every one of your rose bushes has a different growing characteristic. Just like people. Some are squat. Some are graceful. Some spread. Some grow in. Some grow out. And some are twisted. Proper pruning helps to give each one its best possible appearance.

You mustn't think that pruning will make every rose bush in your garden look alike - any more than good tailoring will make every man - or woman - look alike. It's simply a matter of making each rose look its best.

The luminous, silken beauty and fragrance of a rose comes directly from stringy-looking roots and from healthy, sunlight-absorbing foliage - indirectly, but more important to you, producing more and better roses.

Let's start with the roots. If you've planted your roses, skip this section and go on to the next.

Hybrid Teas and Floribundas -

When planting and pruning hybrid teas and floribundas in spring or fall, cut off any bruised, torn, or broken roots just above the damaged part. Cut off the tips of all other roots. This will encourage new root growth.

If there's an extra-long root, cut it to the approximate length of the others. (It makes planting easier). Some rose enthusiasts prune all roots to a length of ten inches; others prefer them longer. It doesn't make much difference. Both are satisfactory. But don't get too enthusiastic - ten inches is short enough.

Keep roots wet while pruning. If you want to go the whole hog, dip the cut end in a hormone stimulant before planting. It helps but it's not really necessary.

Keep only two of the thickest canes - at the most, three. Cut off all others above the crown. Yes, even if they seem to be sprouting in a most healthy manner. New growth, begun in

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transit or in a sheltered warehouse, usually dies anyway. If you want to be fussy, dust root ends with Bordeaux mixture or some other fungicide. (I've never dusted mine and none have ever died.)

Now you have two or at the most, three canes. Cut off any stems close to the main canes. Cut each cane down to about 10 to 12 inches above the crown. Bare-looking plant, isn't it?

Why go to all this trouble? Because you're encouraging stronger root growth. This means your rose bush will throw up thicker, healthier, more disease-resistant canes and foliage. The end results - your roses themselves - will be bigger, better formed and more plentiful.

True, you can shove your roses into the earth just as you get them from your nursery or supermarket. They'll probably grow. But not as well as if you prune them properly to begin with. Like babies, the better nutrition they get in the beginning, the healthier they'll be when they grow up.

Of course, you'll invariably have a neighbour who just threw her plant into the earth (seemingly no better earth than yours) and yet it produces more and better flowers than your rose bush. It can happen - but I promise you it has nothing to do with pruning. It may have been a better rose bush. The blooming quality of a rose bush depends to a large extent on the bud-grafting operation - and that's an entirely different story.

Ramblers -

With ramblers, like Dorothy Perkins, New Dawn, etc., root pruning is the same as for hybrid teas. Keep canes down to five or six provided they look healthy, green and fat with life. If shrunk, scarred, etc., cut down to three or four.

Large-Flowering Climbers or Perpetual Hybrids -

If you plant large-flowered climbers, like Paul's Scarlet, Doubloons, Madame Edouard Herriot, etc., or perpetual hybrids, like Frau Karl Druschki, *Conrad F. Meyer, etc., do the root pruning as before. Leave the canes as they are. Cut out dead wood later. The reason for these procrastinating tactics is that usually you can't tell whether the canes on these climbers are dead or alive until the darned things start to grow. Better to leave them and be safe.

Pruning in the First Year -

Some fanatics won't permit even one rose to bloom the first year, conserving all the plant's strength for root growth. Personally, I feel this is far too drastic. After all, think of those miserably cold April or early May days when you were first planting your rose bush. Sloshing around in all that icy mud. Surely you're entitled to some bloom.

As a compromise between the fanatic's choice and your own impetuous desire to cut one long-stemmed beauty (otherwise known as ravishing the rose), cut down to just above the first five-leaved branch foliage. Don't prune your ramblers the first year. Never prune your large-flowered climbers or perpetual hybrids except to cut off dead wood or to reshape. Why not? Because you'll get more blooms if you don't.

Pruning In the Second and Successive Years. -

With hybrid teas, prune the canes to 12 to 15 inches in early spring. No longer. (There are a few exceptions but even among those it won't hurt too much to cut them to this length. You'll discover the exceptions with your own growing experiences).

Why so adamant on this pruned length of 15 inches? An unfortunate episode. As an experiment one year, I left the canes alone as long as they were alive. Some were five feet long (seven feet the previous year) Left at this length, they took much longer to throw out branches and produced no new growth whatsoever.

Ramblers: The following advice invariably shocks new rose growers because they don't believe it and, trusting their possessive impulses, refuse to follow it. The advice: After your ramblers finish blooming, cut the blooming canes right to the ground. All the way. Your rambler will produce many more new canes for better blooms next year.

Why Prune Ramblers So Much -

If you don't prune the canes down to the ground after they've finished blooming, you will, it is true, get some new growth in the first few years. But later, your bush will become such a tangled mess you won't be able to get at it. The canes will coil up in ugly loops, or twist into awkward shapes from the mere effort of getting around canes that should have been cut out. The effect: an octopus in convulsions.

Or worse, your third-year blooms will be second rate - the colour will splotch badly, they will fail to develop good form and fade unevenly. How's that for a sordid ending?

Large-flowered climbers need no pruning except to reshape by removing stems on which last year's flowers grew - or by removing dead wood.

Perpetual hybrids usually need thinning in the third year and later or they become leggy. (A leggy perpetual has about four feet of thorny cane before it begins to feather with foliage. It is not, repeat not, an attractive sight).

Shaping -

Most pruning directions call for pruning to an "outside" bud. This means that when you prune you cut down to above a five-leaved branch. Your next branch or stem will then continue to grow outward. If you cut to an inside bud, your next blooming stem will grow inward. What's wrong with this last method? Simply that this ingrowing branch will:

(1) Prevent circulation of air, stepping up the possibility of fungus growth such as mildew.

(2) Prevent proper spraying - which means your foliage and probably your roses will get chewed by aphids and other chewing insects.

(3) Cut across other branches, tearing off leaves and bark, when the wind blows.

However, there is one rose - and there may be others - that demands pruning to an inside bud. I mention it because of its popularity - *Crimson Glory*.

This rose grows close to the ground in a spreading fashion. If you're to get any upright growth at all you must cut to an inside bud - in the Spring and at every other time in the growing season.

If you don't it will huddle itself back to the ground like a strawberry bush. The rose blooms get dirty, often get eaten. Not completely eaten; partially eaten. Nothing looks worse than a half-chewed rose. Better all than half.

Chrysler Imperial - a most beautiful, fragrant, deep-red rose - must be carefully pruned to an outside bud at all times, but particularly in the spring.

This one is an upright puritan, insists on growing straight up no matter where you prune it. Again, it keeps throwing new growth from the centre of the crown. The result? A mass of

thick, poorly ventilated canes crowded together like a child's handful of stiff-stemmed daisies. If you can't make Chrysler Imperial grow the way you want it to grow - outward - cut your centre growth when it starts. The amazing thing about this rose is its robust healthy growth in spite of its nature.

Grandmere Jenny - a terrific bloomer, apricot pink - and New Yorker - two shades of deep pink, also prolific - tend to have a most graceful growth - high and wide arching like a bending palm leaf. If they're a group by themselves you can leave them alone, pruning no shorter than 18 inches in spring. If they're with other, low-growing roses, prune them down to 12 inches. Otherwise they seem to mock the other roses in their towering, free-blooming flight to the sun.

Pruning Throughout The Year -

Now here are some seasonal tips on pruning:

(1) For exhibition roses, leave only one bloom on a cane the size of a lead pencil. Larger canes can carry two blooms. Thumb-size canes can take three.

(2) If a stem doesn't produce a rose, cut it off. It's a case of "produce - or else". But give it at least three weeks to produce a bud. There's not all that much of a rush.

(3) Remove faded flowers. If you don't do it, ol' debbil Nature will start producing seeds. This checks flower production.

(4) Prune out weak twigs. They probably won't flower anyway and they're more susceptible to disease. Out!

(5) Remove roses that grow close to stems. They're not particularly attractive - and they cut down production of more rewarding blooms.

(6) With exceptions noted, the more foliage you remove, the more you reduce your plant's supply of chlorophyll. Chlorophyll makes food for your roses. So don't prune more foliage than is absolutely necessary.

(7) Before the snow flies, cut hybrid tea canes back to three or four feet. It will prevent them whipping about in winter, splitting or damaging other canes.

(8) Be sure you know what kind of rose bush you're going to prune. You may cut off flowering wood. It doesn't matter too much with hybrid teas and floribundas. They'll quickly throw out more stems. But be careful with your climbers. Some climbers - Thor and Mrs. Henry James are examples - take three years to develop flowering stems. Most climbers produce

blooms on second year growth: newer varieties usually produce in the first year.

Here's How To Prune To Outside and Inside Buds -

To outside buds: Cut down from the inside to the outside so that the end of your outside cut is one-eighth inch above a five-leaved branch.

To inside bud: Cut down from the outside to the inside so that the end of your inside cut is one-eighth above a five-leaved branch.

Some Final Suggestions For Spring Pruning -

In general, prune vigorous growers lightly, weak growers severely. Severe pruning and thinning encourage strong growth from remaining stems. If you prune a major cane severely, you'll force new growth from the crown. Nutrition flows more quickly through new tender bark.

Hybrid teas cut 12 inches in spring produce 50 per cent more blooms than those cut back to three or four inches. Admittedly, blooms on the latter will be bigger but you won't get as many.

Prune outer canes one to two inches lower than those in the centre. You get a better-shaped bush and your centre roses aren't shaded or obscured by outer roses.

Don't prune a diseased bush and then move on to a healthy one. Sterilize your shears in corrosive sublimate solution - one part of the chemical to 1,000 parts of water - before you proceed.

Be careful how you remove a pruned cane. Lift it gently from the top as you part other canes. In this way the thorns on your pruned cane will not injure your remaining canes. Injured canes are most likely to develop infections. To remove long canes from climbers, cut them into sections.

Your best all-round pruning shear is blade shearing against a beak (platform approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide). The scissor-type will usually split the cane. Using the type recommended put the beak in the crotch and cut. This leaves a smooth cut and any bruise will be on the part removed. A refinement but it may mean another flowering cane. Keep your shears sharp. You're performing an operation.

Five Leaves Or Seven? - Saint Or Sinner? -

Ill-informed rose growers will tell you that if your rose bush throws a seven-leaved branch of foliage, it's gone wild. Your informants are wild.

A strong healthy hybrid tea will often have seven-leaved foliage. Some rose bushes will have more seven-leaved growth than five-leaved growth. Large-flowered climbers ditto.

If you see a seven-leaved branch of foliage, look at it carefully.

If it's the same color as your five-leaved foliage, forget it.

If it's lighter green than other foliage on the same bush. If each leaf is more sharply serrated than leaves on other canes. If the canes are more frequently thorned and IF the cane itself comes from below the ground, it probably IS sucker growth and should be cut out at its rooting point. Some people will tell you anything!

That's all. Don't cut yourself. Have a good time with the thorns - and look forward to bigger and better blooms.

*Editor's Note - Conrad F. Meyer is regularly classified as a Hybrid Rugosa.

* * *

Loveliest of lovely things are they,

On earth, that soonest pass away.

The rose that lives its little hour

Is prized beyond the sculptured flower.

- William Cullen Bryant

A Community Rose Garden

E. B. Jubien, Montreal

"Would it not be a wonderful thing for this Town to have a rose garden"? so said Mayor R. J. P. Dawson at one of our annual rose shows as he was looking over the roses on display. With these remarks there began a series of events that led up to the establishment of a rose garden in Connaught Park in the Town of Mount Royal which is located north of the Mountain that dominates in the City of Montreal. But I'm getting ahead of myself. Let me explain how we went about it.

As we all know, it takes money to build a rose garden and just as important a suitable piece of land must be found. Happily the combination of a portion of a town park seemed to be available and this, with funds from the Horticultural Society did the trick. The site chosen is almost in the centre of the Town along side of the Tennis Court and Bowling Green and is semi-circular in shape. It originally had been used as a nursery in the early days of the development of the Town and in later years contained a good deal of overgrown park shrubbery. So we had pretty good soil conditions to start with, and it gets the sun all day long. A few medium size elm trees are located along the east boundary but they do not interfere with the area occupied by the rose beds.

The first job, of course, was to plan the layout of the garden, and it was obvious that we would need the help of a professional landscaper so after discussion with the Town authorities, Mr. Louis Perron, B. L. A. was engaged by the Town to provide the plans. This was carried on during the winter of 1956,57 so that in April 1957 actual work of preparing the beds and planting the rose bushes was started. The Town supplied the labor for digging and planting, and the Society undertook to provide the plant material. The plans called for a total of more than 2,000 bushes of Rugosas, Floribundas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Climbers. It was decided owing to time limitation, to plant the first year only 1,200 bushes and this proved to be a wise decision as we were well into May before the last bushes were planted.

I should say at this point that the Horticultural Society established a permanent Rose Garden Committee to work with Mr. A. C. Taylor, Superintendent of Parks for the Town under whose direction the work proceeded. This committee consisted of several members of the Society who were interested in growing roses many of whom are members of the Canadian Rose Society. They undertook to supply knowledge of rose culture in this climate and to provide lists of rose varieties that would be suitable for growing in parks including some of the newer ones for demonstration purposes.

Anyone growing roses in Montreal is well aware of the difficulties that must be overcome particularly in keeping them over the rather severe winters that we have. Adequate provision must be made for covering up the bushes or laying the climbers down on the ground. Standards must be covered completely. Only the so called "Hardy varieties" of rugosas can be allowed to go through the winter without protection.

The bloom from the roses planted in the spring of 1957 was quite good during that summer and all bushes (1,200 of them) went through a very severe winter of 1957-58 without the loss of a single bush, which speaks well for the thorough job of protection that was carried out. In the spring of 1958 the balance of the planting of hybrid teas, climbers, and floribundas was completed as 800 more bushes were planted in beds prepared at this time. It should be noted here that a liberal quantity of well rotted manure was incorporated into the beds as they were prepared, and this undoubtedly contributed to a very excellent crop of blooms during this past summer.

During the 1957 growing season, very little difficulty was encountered from diseases or insects. Nicotine Sulphate was used to control aphids and other than one application of Triogen, this was the only protection provided. In 1958, applications of Triogen were started early and maintained on a weekly basis throughout the season. There were practically no aphids but in late July a very severe infestation of black spot occurred on some beds. We believe this was caused from spores carried over on some of the new bushes that were planted in the spring of that year. Some varieties also were subject of a mild attack of mildew which came along in early September. Next year, it is planned to have better equip-

TENNIS COURTS

BOWLING GREEN

BACK BORDER IN SHRUB ROSES
EVERGREENS & SHRUBS

BACK BORDER IN SHRUB ROSES
EVERGREENS & SHRUBS

PERGOLA

TRELLIS L-1

TRELLIS L-2

POLYANTHA ROSE BORDER

POLYANTHA ROSE BORDER

GRUSS AN ACHEN
PRENSHAM
SOMMER SNOW
ROSENELFE
IRENE OF DENMARK
ELSE PULSEN
GOLDLOOKS
DONALD PRIOR
ENA HARMES
RED DUCHES
MAGREY'S IVORY
MADAME H. GUILLOT
KARL HERBST
CRIMSON GLORY
OPERA
MADAME J. BOLICHE
QUEEN OF THE LAKES
ETIOLE OF HOLLAND

BED A-1
BORDER
CENTER
BED A-2
BORDER
CENTER
BED A-3
BORDER
CENTER
BED A-4
BORDER
CENTER
BEDS
B-1
B-2
B-3
B-4
B-5
B-6
B-7
B-8
B-9
B-10

F-1

F-2

FLAG POLE

G

BEDS

BEDS

HIBRID PERPETUAL ROSES
BEDS

C-1 MAGREY'S YELLOW
C-2 SUTTER'S GOLD
C-3 SEUR THERESE
C-4 PEACE
C-5 MRS. R.S. DUPONT
C-6 MARGREY'S SUNSET
C-7 PRES. H. HOOVER
C-8 GORDEN SUTTER
HIBRID TEA ROSES
BEDS
D-1 PRES. H. HOOVER
D-2 COMTESSE VANDAL
D-3 BETTY LUPRICARD
D-4 MICHELLE MEILLAND
D-5 HELEN TRAUBEL
D-6 TILSHAM PINK

MRS. JOHN LAING
FRAN K. DRUSCH
FRAN K. DRUSCH
MRS. JOHN LAING
QUEEN ELIZABETH
QUEEN ELIZABETH
MARGARET
FASHION
ALAN
BEDS IN FRONT OF TRELLIS
L-1 POLY PHM
L-2 PINNOCCHIO
POLYANTHA BORDERS
D. PRIOR ROSENELFE, ALAN
ELSE PULSEN

ROSE GARDEN—CONNAUGHT PARK

TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL

MAY 1958

ment for spraying, and we think this should eliminate the minor troubles that we have had.

The bulk Hybrid Tea bushes planted in this garden are grafted on canina understock though for the 1958 planting some multiflora understock was used. There is a good deal of controversy among rose growers here as to the advantages of these two stocks, and it should be extremely interesting to see what the results will be in future years. On July 6, 1958 the official opening of the Rose Garden took place when Alderman Brain, in the presence of a large group of citizens, cut the ribbon on the pergola at the entrance of the garden. This event coincided with the annual Rose Show of the Society, and the roses in the garden were at their best with masses of color in every bed.

This rose garden has become a centre of attraction in the community and has already received much favorable comment from the citizens and several references in the local press. It is the intention of the Society to provide further funds so that new varieties may be substituted for those that had not been too successful or that have been improved upon.

Members of the Canadian Rose Society are most cordially invited to visit this rose garden when they are in the Town of Mount Royal to join with many others who have had much enjoyment already from seeing "The Queen of Flowers" as it is growing here. All varieties have been suitably marked and it is not uncommon to see visitors with both books and cameras taking a record of some perfect rose that appeals to them. For the benefit of the reader, a list of roses that have been planted is included.

HYBRID TEAS

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ena Harkness | 7. Opera |
| 2. Red Duchess | 8. Mme. Jules Bouche |
| 3. McGredy's Ivory | 9. Queen of the Lakes |
| 4. Mme. H. Guillot | 10. Etoile de Hollande |
| 5. Karl Herbst | 11. McGredy's Yellow |
| 6. Crimson Glory | 12. Sutter's Gold |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 13. Soeur Therese | 19. Comtesse Vandal |
| 14. Peace | 20. Betty Uprichard |
| 15. Mrs. P. S. Dupont | 21. Michele Meilland |
| 16. McGredy's Sunset | 22. Helen Traubel |
| 17. Pres. H. Hoover | 23. Pink Talisman |
| 18. Golden Sceptre
(Spek's Yellow) | |

Floribundas and Polyanthas

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Gruss an Aachen | 8. Donald Prior |
| 2. Frensham | 9. Masquerade |
| 3. Summer Snow | 10. Fashion |
| 4. Rosenelfe | 11. Alain |
| 5. Irene of Denmark | 12. Polly Prim |
| 6. Else Poulsen | 13. Pinnocchio |
| 7. Goldilocks | |

RUGOSA

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. R. Agnes | 7. R. Mme Plantier |
| 2. R. Hansa | 8. R. Grootendorst Rubra |
| 3. Rosa Alba | 9. Yellow Rosa Rugosa |
| 4. Rosa Rubiflora | 10. R. F. J. Grootendorst |
| 5. Rosa Rubiginosa | 11. Maiden's Blush (H. Alba) |
| 6. Rosa Centifolia | |

GRANDIFLORA

Queen Elizabeth

Mrs. John Laing

HYBRID PERPETUAL

Frau Karl Druschki

STANDARDS

Orange Triumph

Do We Finally Have a Sure Control of Mildew ?

Carl A. Johnson, Buffalo, N.Y.

At the Niagara Frontier Trial Rose Gardens in Humboldt Park, Buffalo we strive to have constant color from early June until the freeze in late Fall. To be successful not only do the plants need to be well fed and watered but they must also stay healthy.

We maintain a rigid spray schedule and while we do test roses we do not test sprays or spray materials. As a matter of fact we are extremely conservative in our selection of spray material and follow the old adage of being 'never the first to try the new nor the last to retain the old', and have been quite successful in keeping insect injury and disease at a minimum.

In 1958 we noticed some mildew early in the season and by August it was rampant on many of the varieties. None of the spray materials, old or relatively new, were effective and as a last resort we turned to the new antibiotic Actidione. Within 24 hours most of the disease was arrested and a second spraying five days later eliminated the disease completely. We continued using Actidione for the balance of the season, either alone or in combination with our normal spray materials with effective control.

Powdery mildew of roses (*Sphaerotheca pannosa* Lev. var. *Rosae*) lives on the surface of the plant, both leaves and stems, and gives a whitish-grey appearance sometimes described as moldy. It spreads rapidly under conditions of high humidity and may appear in the garden at any time of the year; certain plants or varieties seem to be immune while others are quickly infected. The disease can be especially bad during late Summer when we have the extreme temperature fluctuations of hot days followed by cool nights. At this time new succulent growth is especially subject to attack and the first symptoms are a slight distortion or curling of the leaves followed by a white powdery covering of both leaves and stems. A heavy infestation on the

buds can prevent them from opening and in any event the flowers are most likely to be distorted.

Wettable sulphurs and sulphur-copper dusts have been used for many years as an effective control and while many of our newer organic fungicides such as captan, ferbam and zineb have been quite effective on blackspot and other diseases they have been useless against mildew. In fact some authorities claim they may actually stimulate mildew growth. Karathane and Mildex, comparatively new fungicides, have been giving quite effective control.

Unlike other spray material Actidione is an antibiotic and it has been suggested that it be used only after the mildew has appeared rather than as a preventative in the regular spray program. It has also been suggested that it be used alone and not in combination as it is new and as yet little is known of its compatibility, although reports have been received of its safe use with other such spray materials as captan, ferbam, maneb, DDT, malathion, lindane, methoxychlor and aramite. We have used it with Triogen with no ill effect but using Actidione with other sprays should be done only as a trial and with the full knowledge of risk.

When using actidione directions must be followed implicitly - use standard measuring cups and spoons and measure accurately. The product comes in two parts, Actidione and the spreader-corrective, and both should be carefully measured. When spraying make certain that both surfaces of the leaves are covered and to three gallons of water use 1 level teaspoon of 0.5% Actidione with 5 level tablespoons of the spreader-corrective. For ramblers that are very susceptible to mildew it is advisable to double the above quantities, but remember this increased formula is for ramblers only as I have seen two gardens of Hybrid-Teas badly damaged with this increased dosage. Note carefully that the measurement of Actidione is in teaspoons while that of the spreader-corrective is in tablespoons.

Editor's Note - Actidione is not as yet readily available in Canada, however Plant Products Co. Ltd., Port Credit, Ontario have undertaken to have it available for our members in the Spring. We would appreciate receiving reports from our members who may use it during the coming season.

Beauty in Floral Arrangement

E. Victor Grainger, Thornhill, Ontario.

In most of us there seems to be an urge to capture and keep the beauty that moves us, beauty with which nature has endowed the roses in our gardens. Our desire too, is that the experience be shared. How often one hears "Aren't they lovely", as if the questioner sought confirmation in the discovery, and wished to share with others a unique experience.

Beyond the intuitive and largely emotional response, insight and understanding will broaden and enrich what was a purely natural feeling. Full appreciation with insight, when we seek the sources of beauty beyond mere external appearances, can, in itself, be an experience of self-expression. To truly appreciate is to participate. However, the urge carries us beyond even this mere enjoyment, and in the culture and cultivation of roses, we are permitted to work in close harmony and in intimate relationship with creative forces of nature, guiding, selecting, protecting; and there before our eyes beauty is created.

The burden of my thesis is that truly creative self expression in the arrangement of flowers is based on the premise that the broad principles guiding their arrangement be applied, echo, and repeat the theme of orderliness that prevails in all living things - the perfect harmony of form and function. We should not be satisfied until our arrangement has that look of inevitability of perfect adaption to a designated use that is found in living organisms.

Is a rose relatively beautiful because most of us intuitively feel and arbitrarily decide it is so; or is it absolutely beautiful in the objective sense whether seen by human eye or not? A moot point! We will take the way of compromise and admit the validity of both, recognizing at the same time that the ultimate and absolute of perfection is relative, and may be ambiguous. Our first quest would seem to be to discover the sources of beauty objectively in a flower and the plant structure.

The first and most compelling characteristic of a flower is, of course, colour. I like to think of colour in a flower as being light at play, and in the foliage as light at work. Colour in a flower is not a simple matter as in a piece of dyed material.



'KING MIDAS'

by Arbel M. Aldous.

First Prize in the Decorative Class "to illustrate a theme".

Summer Show, 1955.

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society of Great Britain.

Colorants and minute pigment particles are present in the cell sap, which is intimately associated with all parts of the plant structure. This relationship allows the perfect harmony of foliage and flowers. Present too in a flower, colour is the play of light on minute bead-like cells which reflect and refract the light into hues other than the basic colorant. In the case of white flowers, all the rays of light are diffused and refracted back to our vision as white, the sum total of all the light falling upon it. This effect is known as structural color, and is responsible for many very lovely effects, notably the golden sheen on petals of some flowers and the iridescent effects. The latter are a bonus to the basic colour and, as you have noticed disappear as the flower ages. The subject of colour is so vast we will be content in this article merely to suggest close observation of all the colour relationships in a flower and use them as a guide in suggesting colour associations applied to our arrangement, the container and associated objects and background.

For the present, we are concerned mainly with composition - the relation of parts for each other, and to the whole and also to environment and purpose. If I may digress at this point, to emphasize that all systems of analysis or rules of procedure in arrangement, are for beginners only. They are necessary to train our eyes and hands, and our minds, until their influence becomes subconscious. May I emphasize also, that in arranging flowers, we must be flexible and allow special characteristics of each element to change and modify our original conception.

The twist of a stem, the placement of foliage, or natural aspect of a flower cannot be forced! rather should our minds quicken to the possibilities inherent in all types of material, admitting that each has individuality of its own. No two arrangements are never exactly alike.

I do maintain that we should practice by measuring relationships, one-half, two-thirds, three-fifths; and not only relationships of length, but evaluate relative areas, masses, voids and visual weights. Proportion may be expressed in the repetition of these relationships with mutual similarities, even between groups of differing elements. By this I mean the old cliché of "one and a half the height of the container" is really a ration of three to five. Play with the idea of three and five elements (quantities), also in terms of area of masses or voids and relationships in a ratio of three and five of visual weight.

Proportion can run like a thread between quite different but similar relationships.

What then are the factors aside from color that excite our admiration of flowers and growing things? Minute and miraculous, best describes the complex functions of plant growth. Deep inside, hidden from the unaided eye, are the perfectly co-ordinated and orderly processes of growth. That it is living and exists as a link in the chain of life unbroken back to the very beginning of life is proof enough of the perfect functioning of many parts. The unity of purpose in all the complex working of a plant will be our starting point. All processes are subordinated to one end, the completion of a link in a chain of continuity. A plant being necessarily and not arbitrarily what it is, reveals the perfect adaptation of form and structure - the relation of parts to the whole.

Efficiency with economy are prosaic terms which come to mind, but they best express the harmony of inter-related parts, functioning in perfect balance with simplicity of operation in getting the utmost without waste effort.

It is in the structure of growing things that we see the results of discipline and order. From the symmetrical division of a tiny cell, to the tissue and organs which the accumulation of these specialized cells produce, we can observe a rhythm of growth in a more subtle progression, not doubling and re-doubling, but following any one of several patterns of structure. A very common disposition of leaves around a branch is seen in the maple; when the leaves are opposite. In many others the arrangement around the stem follows a spiral. In the pine cone there are two spirals of scales, interlocking and curving in opposite directions. This crossing spiral formation is seen in the seeds of a sunflower head, the leaves of a cabbage or the petals of a rose. In fact, many herbaceous plants when viewed from the top in the early stages of growth show this arrangement, and the very apt term "rosette" describes this placement.

Our interest in this is two-fold. First, because the relationship of these spirals in their numbers and the number of seeds or petals in a spiral is always, or almost always, in a fixed ratio roughly three to five. Second, and more important, is that a pattern of design is always there, and a flower or plant strives to complete it.

Here we have, I think, reached a point where our sympathies are aroused and we feel akin to growing things. The supreme quality of adaptability to the vicissitudes of existence enhances the degree of success in completing the absolute pattern. Thus no two leaves are ever exactly alike, nor are two trees or pine cones, but it is in the effort to complete the pattern that the resulting beauty lies.

Wm. Hogarth has said that "Beauty consists fundamentally in that uniformity which is found in the curve or waving line". The tapering S-curve to which I believe he is referring, is that found in a flame or in currents of water, - unity in variety infinite.

Where there is a play between two forces, a plant, to use a colloquial expression "rolls with the punch" and comes back. This fall and recovery, this graceful transition in dominance between forces, creates the rhythm that is present in so many natural phenomena.

Thus far our discussion has been to discover attributes of beauty in flower and plant structure. Attributes which stem from our emotional and intellectual response are intangible and relative. One more must be mentioned, and that is vitality. Healthy vigor and the will to grow emanates from a plant that seems to be poised momentarily in a burst of energy.

By a very fortunate circumstance, roses cut from their natural environment, and placed in adequate water, survive and still continue growing to further maturity. As decorative elements, for symbolic usage, or for merely aesthetic purposes, their beauty becomes a very important adjunct to gracious living. It is in these new associations that we seek to enhance and emphasize their beauty by skillful arrangement, guided by insight and a sense of fitness.

Our quest must take us even deeper to more absolute levels and to do so, we must strip our flower and plant forms of all those qualities we admire, and look coldly on the basic elementals, for it is only thus that we are able to analyze and provide a medium of communication through recognized and mutually accepted terms. To our critical and analytical mind our flower now becomes a blob of color on a stalk with minor forms appended as foliage, dissected visually into form, line, tone, colour, texture and pattern. These elements we recognize

are basic in all visual art, and if our craft is to be "the little sister of the arts", it is with these basic elements that we must build into our concept of beauty in arrangement. Through order, fitness, rightness of purpose, design in the discipline of our compositions, flowers - beautiful in themselves - our medium inspired by the ultimate, we hope beauty will crown our efforts.

Let us consider these elements. First form - ! Imagine a dot, a speck. Let us suppose it enlarges and we perceive a characteristic shape. Enlarged still further, it becomes form in three dimensions. Now suppose it multiplies and becomes two; our attention is divided. The gap between is connected by the path of our eyes, just as if a line were there, and we have one concept of line. Suppose now the gap is filled in so closely that the individual quality of each unit is lost. We now have a solid line that has direction, stability or instability relative to direction and association.

Now we are going to re-arrange again in a circular form or a spiral and our line has the illusion of movement and rhythm. A line enclosing a void also gives the illusion of form by outline or contour.

By shape, we mean form on a flat plane seen from one aspect. Form refers to a three-dimensional mass. Either will have lightness or darkness referred to as tone. Looking more closely we find that tone is a play of light and shadow and we now perceive texture, roughness or smoothness. Enlarged, texture becomes pattern.

In the assembly of these elements, there can be chaos or order. In orderly arrangement the pattern of associations should be clear-cut and recognizable, even to a child. It is in this assembly or composition of forms, lines, tones, color texture and patterns that we are on common ground with other arts and crafts. We have a tremendous and unique advantage which allows a wide margin of flexibility, in that the elements of our design are beautiful in themselves. We are working in three dimensions, and in color, and our components are vitally alive. Now, at last, we will be able to build up and synthesize tangible elements into those intangible principles and qualities we found previously, a few facets of the many sources of beauty in flowers, but enough for our present inspection and enthusiasm.

All flower arrangements should have purpose, from a single rose in a bud vase, to a vast display of commercially grown

specimens. The arrangement should tell a story and at the same time reflect something consistent with the growing environment. Arrangements should have a designated place, filling a purpose and becoming to the species. Discipline over design is immediately imposed by limitation and adequacy of space and purpose - again a nice balance between extremes. From here to completion, we are concerned with reconciling many factors. I am always inspired by the phrasing of Wm. Hogarth in expressing the interplay of his principles as "mutually restraining and correcting one another".

To fit the position or place of our arrangement, a shape forms in our mind, nebulous and indistinct. It has three-dimensional form, is quite flexible, but our concept is "taking shape".

Relative to the occasion and environment, we will suppose a suitable container is ready, and the mechanical accessories and skill allows complete control of our assembly.

First then, to fill in our conceived form is the axis, the main and dominant structural line. All subsequent structural and abstract lines are subordinate to this. Based solidly, or if you will, rooted in the container, it may be vertical, diagonal, curved or straight, but whatever, balance and poise are a must even if to maintain visual balance, an extension by a secondary branch extends down over the edge of the container. The topmost point on our axis line is the apex.

Next are the lateral extremities, establishing the limits to right and left. At this point the bare skeletal semblance of our plan should be readily seen. As we proceed, adjustment may be needed - stems may wobble around a bit, and as we add each element, a change takes place in the relationship of all other elements often requiring constant readjustment.

Now we must fill in the supporting lines, and bring stems forward and possibly rearrange to establish depth. Spacing flower intervals by positioning, and length of stems, open up vast possibilities. The axis line may be reinforced by blooms more tightly spaced and with a gradual increase of the space interval towards the apex and lateral extremities. We are now concerned with the relative size and development of flowers. Fully opened blooms cluster low on the axis line, buds and partially open flowers higher and toward the extremities, emphasizing the gradation from buds to open flowers. All subsequent lines of stems should relate to the axis and be ancillary to it. They should seem to stem from the same source, as if all the varieties and species were part of one growing organism.

Now we might find a secondary form within the overall shape of our original. It may be a group of one colour, a different species. However used, it should appear connected and have a subtle identity of its own, which may be, and better so, quite different from the major shape. It should be pleasing, preferably free form or in a graceful linear arrangement. Aside from shape in this minor form, uniformity in spacing between the flowers emphasizes its identity. In fact the whole minor group may be an accent or focal point. However, over the whole arrangement, graduated spacing increasing to top and sides, gives an important illusion of motion and vitality.

Speaking of accents, we should consider the unique quality of white. Not a cure-all, as is sometimes supposed, it can be a very disturbing element. As an accent, white should be used in a very small amount, next to the greatest contrast, which would be the darkest tone of the arrangement or the most vital colour at the focal point. When overdone, it can nullify and disrupt any orderly colour scheme. Mixed elements of white in scattered arrangement through a design, makes a "salt and pepper" or "candy stripe" effect that may be casual but can be very common. White is lovely at the top or extremities of an arrangement, provided it is the climax in tone moving from the base through graduation. White is very demanding. In an arrangement of mixed colours of garden roses, one white in nine colours of a broad range is sufficient to enhance the qualities of all. More white than this, unless used with a monochrome, will usually be unbalanced. There may be, but not necessarily so, an accent. This seems proper at the focal point, where all movement of line, colour, tone and shape seem to centre. The eye is restless and roves about continually, coming to rest frequently at points of high attention.

In our final adjustment of individual flowers, this latter is of most importance. The eye must be furnished rhythmic paths to help it take in the composition by degrees or as a whole, bringing it back time and again to the dominant idea as expressed and intended to be emphasized. These rhythmic lines are not necessarily stem lines, although they may form a part of one, the balance completed by the heads of flowers, buds, leaves, terminating points of foliage, etc. These broken or "stepping-stone" lines do not necessarily follow structural lines, but sweep across latterly and also in and out of the arrangement, becoming lines of depth. Positioning flowers vertically in this manner supports the axis line. The modern

trend to massed vertical columns is an exaggeration of the same idea.

It is the reconcillation of structural lines which physically support flowers and foliage, and the rhythmic broken lines formed by various elements, that creates a pleasing, sometimes provocative pattern for eye exploration and contemplation. The eye likes to be intrigued by patterns, and some mystery.

There are other illusions of movement and forms of direction in our arrangement. Movements of colour in spectrum sequence or extended analogy provide an easy path for the eye. Graduations from light to dark, centrally and basically, is an old precept of good balance. We are all familiar with the apparent movement which seems momentarily arrested in the gradation from tiny buds to open blossoms. An easily recognized and regular sequence of related motion by forms, colours, tones, textures, or what you will, weave a pattern by crossing and inter-crossing, in and out of an arrangement, but, all must relate at some point to the axis and not go flying off into space.

The focal point on the axis is the rallying point; all must be subservient to the base and axis. You will probably see by now that what we are trying to do is closely related to all art expression. It is necessary to exaggerate a little to bring emphasis to our story. We must, by easy communication, direct the attention of those with whom we are sharing our experience of beauty.

While art is generally concerned with the interpretation of any or all emotions, our interest with flowers is to stimulate only the happy and inspiring reactions. As our plants and flowers are constantly striving to rise within their environment, so too should all flower arrangements go beyond merely decorative or emotional levels.

The use of flowers for any purpose is not degrading but uplifting, and must be seen in proper perspective. The grubby handful of blossoms on a teacher's desk has just as much significance as a pretentious bouquet presented over the footlights.

To create beauty in any form is a moving experience, touching something deeper in us than sight or mind. Once in a long while after months of effort, to your own work will come an exciting glow. It will seem as if a Master hand had guided your own and your pleasure is ecstatic. You simply say and know "It's beautiful". All too few these moments, but worth all the effort; and afterward we start again to reach for the goal with renewed inspiration, humility and reverence.

Some Selections and Helps for Beginners

Mrs. C. T. Wilson, Willowdale, Ontario

To succeed with our rose culture and produce the fine attractive specimens we admire so much we must first purchase our stock from a reputable rose nursery. If we plant anything other than number one stock we are seeking disappointment.

A number one grade plant is one with a heavy root structure and with at least three medium to large sized canes varying in length from fourteen to eighteen inches; the canes should be green with a healthy appearance without breaks or splits in the bark.

The location of the rose bed is important and it should be placed in a well-drained area with as much sun as possible - full sun if at all possible. The bed should be kept well away from brick, stone or concrete walls as well as trees and shrubbery as these roots will rob your roses of food and water and seriously retard their growth.

It has been my experience that water is the most important element of rose culture. A vigorous bush constantly in bloom will require up to five gallons of water daily, and lack of sufficient water will result in weak growth and little or no bloom. During hot dry weather it is advisable to soak rose beds thoroughly every second day by removing nozzle from the hose and watering underneath the plants. Be careful not to wet the foliage as this will encourage black spot and mildew.

Roses are heavy feeders and the fertilizer applied during the Spring and early Summer produces the late Summer and Fall bloom. Cow manure, compost, bone meal, superphosphate and liquid fertilizers are all used with good results. Roses must be kept clean and healthy from the unfolding of the first leaf in early Spring until frost in the late Fall. A thorough spray program maintained throughout the growing season will produce strong, healthy, floriferous plants. There are many all-purpose sprays available and when properly applied will control chewing and sucking insects and the various fungus diseases. Spraying should be done in the early morning, late afternoon or early evening and never during the heat of the day as the hot sun on wet foliage will burn. Spray every seven to ten days and when spraying or dusting it is most important to cover the

under surfaces of all the leaves - do not miss one. Strong healthy bushes will hold their foliage all Winter thus helping to protect the canes from sun and wind. All diseased foliage should be gathered in the Fall and destroyed.

Cultivating is necessary to keep the soil aerated, clean and fresh appearing. Cultivate lightly to avoid damaging the fine feeder roots that run close to the surface - disturb these roots and you damage the plant.

When removing dead bloom be careful to cut off as little foliage as possible; every leaf is necessary to produce a strong plant with continuous bloom, so cut back only to the first or second eye below the bloom. When the plants are well established and growing strongly long stems may be cut without weakening the bush.

The following varieties are good all purpose Hybrid Tea roses that are available from our Canadian nurseries and with reasonable care will give you vigorous growth, continuous bloom, and first prize ribbons when entered in show competition; Grande Duchesse Charlotte, Chrysler Imperial, New Yorker, Burnaby, Mirandy, Numa Fay, Rubaiyat, Ena Harkness, Tallyho, Crimson Glory, Red Ensign, Helen Traubel, First Love, Diamond Jubilee, Christopher Stone, Michelle Meilland, Charlotte Armstrong, Eternal Youth, Confidence, Tiffany, Peace. If you are interested in the Grandifloras there are Queen Elizabeth, Montezuma, Carrousel and Buccaneer - all good. A few of the many good Floribundas would be, Frensham, Fashion, Rosenelfe, Circus, Vogue and Independence.

If your yard is very small and you doubt if you have the space to grow standard roses do try some of the miniature varieties. They are most delightful little subjects in a small rockery, as a border, or miniature hedge. There are a great number of varieties and of those available from Canadian Nurseries would suggest: Dwarfking, Baby Masquerade, Oakington Ruby, Cinderella, For You, Frosty, Juliette, Midget, Perla de Alcanada, Perla de Montserrat, Pixie, Red Elfe, Twinkles, Tom Thumb, Sweet Fairy, and Rouletti. Miniature roses are extremely hardy, breaking into leaf before other types of roses and blooming continuously from the end of May through the late Fall even after other types are frozen. They are subject to the diseases of other roses and must be kept well sprayed.

Underdrainage for Roses

A. A. Norton

The often repeated fundamental "Roses do not like wet feet" was aptly demonstrated when we moved to our present location in the Spring of 1942.

After purchasing the property in mid-March, plans were made to landscape the very large and odd shaped rear portion of the lot. We soon found out, however, that best laid plans are as nought when nature takes a hand. The spot that we had planned to use for a bed of Hybrid Teas was covered with two inches of water. This water gradually drained away, and we were able to plant some bushes which had been ordered to arrive in mid-April to add to the garden in our previous location. We were not happy about the conditions existing, and deferred moving our established roses until Autumn.

Accordingly, then, the rose beds were prepared, and a surface drainage system installed which carried off all the excess surface water to a depth of twelve inches. This, we thought, would be the end of our drainage problem, but again we encountered disappointment.

For several years it was the same story each Spring. When preparing to plant some new roses in the freshly dug holes, we would find that the bottom would fill with two or three inches of water. After losing approximately twenty plants in the lowest area of the garden one particularly wet Spring, the whole bed was excavated to a depth of three feet, and a mixture of coarse gravel and cinders (to a depth of twelve inches) was placed in the bottom. That should fix it, we said to ourselves, wiping the perspiration from our brows. But, no when Jupiter Pluvius turned on the rain, the holes were filled with water again.

After viewing the installation which the late Mr. Andrew Foggo so clearly described in the 1955 Annual, we decided to do some real digging, and more plans were made, and a trench thirty inches deep was prepared, close to the existing rose beds (which form a triangle), and four inch drainage tiles were laid; a concrete sump installed at the lowest level, and also the highest. Metal plates with two inch pipes (solidly welded),

served as covers, and provided openings for a small hand pump at the lower sump, and the water hose at the higher one.

This work was finished by September 1st, and we were able to completely saturate the soil during a dry Fall, with very little effort, as it was only necessary to leave the hose running in the upper sump overnight on one or more occasions to maintain a good moisture content in the soil.

The following Spring brought abundant rain, and the water level rose to one or two inches below ground level at the lower sump, so considerable exercise was necessary on the pump handle - which, incidentally, was doubtless beneficial to an expanding waistline.

October 15th, 1954 brought Hurricane Hazel, and by 7 P.M. our garden was covered with several inches of water. Came the dawn, and we were glad to see that all of the surface water had been carried away by the original surface drain but our rose bed drains were filled to ground level. However an electric pump soon brought the water to a satisfactory level and, since that time, we have not been faced with such difficulties, and it has been a pleasure to plant the roses in the drier soil. Also, the loss of roses from wet feet has been eliminated.

* * *

Let us learn to be content with what we have. Let us get rid of our false estimates; set up all the higher ideals - a quiet home; roses of our own planting; a few books full of the inspiration of genius; a few friends worthy of being loved, and able to love us in turn; a hundred innocent pleasures that bring no pain or remorse; a devotion to the right that will never swerve; a simple religion, empty of all bigotry, full of trust and hope and love; and to such a philosophy this world will give up all the joy it has.

- David Swing.

* * *

Confidence - My Prize Rose

Mrs. A. L. Naismith - Hamilton, Ontario

"All hail to the Queen of the garden!
The loveliest flower that blows,
God's own gift of radiant beauty
This glorious heart called a Rose."

(Quotation from Poem "The Fabled Rose")

In 1951 that great hybridizer, the late Francis Meilland, introduced to the Continental Rose Shows, his new rose "Confidence" born of those illustrious parents Peace X Michele Meilland. It is quite understandable that this new creation of light pink with yellow shadings, having long buds unfolding into large high-centered, well-formed blooms, borne on upright bushy foliage, should have won so many Gold Medals in its first year.

We have been growing roses for exhibiting for many years and it is only natural that the show qualities of a rose should appeal to us at first glance, and it was while walking through one of our local nurseries that we first saw "Confidence" and were attracted to its form and beauty. As a trial we purchased one bush and planted it in late November, 1957; as a matter of fact, we just nicely had it planted before the garden was winterized.

Due to our moderate climate, we are able to prune fairly early in the Spring, so by early April this bush, being a new one, was low pruned and given a dormant spray of Bordeaux mixture. Owing to its vigorous nature, it showed early signs of life and from mid-May it was sprayed faithfully every week with Tri-O-Gen and foliage fed with Rapid-Gro. By the beginning of June, "Confidence" had four nice shoots but as all the garden was showing excellent growth, we did not pay any particular attention to the new rose except to notice that the four shoots did not require any disbudding.

The day before the Regional Show in Toronto, when going through the garden picking the finest blooms for the show, we noticed that the new rose had three lovely blooms which we

picked and included with the rest with the hope that they might bring some award.

Arriving at Hart House early on the morning of the show, we proceeded to set up our entries and regardless of the many times we have exhibited, we always find the tension exhausting so as soon as we had our entries staged, we went out for rest and some refreshment. We returned just as the judging had been completed and were greatly pleased to learn that one of our "Confidence" blooms had been awarded the coveted P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the Best Rose in the show.

For the consideration of those who may be contemplating growing roses for the show bench, we would like to present, for what value they may have, some of the cultural procedures we have followed and to which credit must be given for any measures of success we may have had.

Firstly, we are strong advocates of Fall planting, and believe it to much superior to Spring planting which has often led to our disappointment. We prune fairly heavily in early April remember, we have quite a moderate climate - and while this results in less bloom, we do get better blooms. After the pruning, the garden is given a liberal application of bone meal and each bush a handful of good nitrogen fertilizer; this is followed by foliar feeding in June. A definite spraying program is essential and we must be especially careful in our spraying from the First of August when blackspot infection is more prevalent. Our soil is heavy clay loam which is fed heavily with green manure after the roses have been hilled up for the winter. By Spring, the frost has broken down the fertilizer and it works into the soil very nicely.

The winning of the award for the '(Best Rose in the Show)' was the crowning satisfaction of many years of flower growing and during that time the cultivation of the Rose - the Queen of them all - has produced so much satisfaction that today roses occupy 95% of our garden space. In our opinion there is no other hobby, even with its disappointments and failures that is as satisfying and rewarding as growing prize-quality roses.

Benefits of Composting

O. E. Bowles - Editor

It is October and from every direction comes the smell of burning leaves; and the realization that the good earth is being deprived of the humus it needs so badly. It would be hard to visualize the vast tonnage of leaves that are burnt or wasted each year - and the amount of money spent buying substitute soil conditioners.

In many instances, due to the high cost and difficulty of obtaining manure, the expensive substitutes have discouraged gardeners from supplying their gardens with the amount of organic matter that should be provided - with the attendant loss of grade and crop return. To them this article is directed; emphasizing the need of humus in the soil and to explain the simple procedure of producing a substitute for manure. The supply of stable manure for horticulture and home gardening is becoming less, year by year, and it is not only feasible, but very desirable, for home gardeners to make composts, at very little cost, from their waste vegetable materials in order to provide the organic matter required by the soil.

A soil without organic matter is a dead soil. Most soils contain some of this essential, but many contain so little that they are perilously close to exhaustion and ultimate death. This has resulted from failure to put enough organic matter back to keep up sufficient reserves. The capacity of a soil to produce crops is gradually lowered as its organic content is reduced as this is the source of food and energy for millions of bacteria and fungi, which flourish in its presence and are essential to a fertile soil. A soil with low organic content gives a poor reaction to fertilizer, both in grade and quantity, and it is an established fact that in many cases the provision of organic matter is more important than the application of fertilizer.

The whole purpose of composting is to conserve valuable humic materials and to provide a substitute for manure which can be produced without difficulty to compare favorably in structure, analysis and horticultural value with the manure of farm animals. There is nothing mysterious about the biology of manure; it is simply the vegetation the animal has eaten modified by digestive processes and when properly made com-

post is not only its equal but in most instances exceeds it in nutrient values.

Laboratory tests made by the Canadian Department of Agriculture reveal that while the nutrient values of manures are variable, due to the variation of the food consumed by the animals, nevertheless the average of the total main nutrients - nitrogen, phosphate and potash - found in fresh horse manure amounted to 1.46% while 1.20% was found in fresh cow manure. At the same time laboratory tests found straw to contain 1.70%, leaves 1.30%, lawn clippings 1.56% and 5.17% was found in tea leaves. It will be noted that in nearly every instance the compost materials equalled or exceeded the manures in nutrient values. Another factor that must be considered here is that the tests were made on fresh manure, and not manure that had lain outside for a sufficient period of time to become well rotted - and leached free of nutrient values.

Composting is the term usually applied to the rotting down of plant remains in heaps before the residue is applied to the soil and the formation of compost is essentially a biological process. The raw materials are decomposed by micro-organisms, the main group being bacteria, actinomycetes and fungi, their structure changed and nutrient substances, through the process of fermentation and decay, brought nearer to the point where they may be utilized by plant life. The main purpose of manure and compost is soil conditioning and the formation of humus. They are both low in nutrient values and invariably need to be supplemented with fertilizers of high nutrient content.

There does not appear to be any gain in rotting down materials in the compost heap as compared with spading in and letting them rot down in the soil itself, insofar as adding plant nutrients or organic matter to the soil. The relative value of the two methods depends on circumstances, and as this article is addressed primarily to rosarians we must point out that farmyard manure and waste organic material cannot always be added to our beds when it becomes available but must be left until the time is opportune and composting is a convenient way of storing these materials until they are required. In addition the practice of spading in organic matter is foreign to rose culture due to the serious damage that can be done by any kind of digging near a rose bush as the fine feeding roots run close to the surface. The application of organic matter must

be treated as a mulch that gradually settles into the soil, aided by very light cultivation with a dutch hoe.

Some soils are naturally very open and free draining and adding raw material will often aggravate the harmful consequences of this open structure. Under these conditions it is much better to add well rotted humic material as this will tend to reduce the porous nature of the soil. Compost when added to the soil continues its decomposition very slowly whilst unrotted material, particularly if it has a high water content, begins to decompose rapidly and if this rate of decomposition is too rapid the carbon dioxide content of the soil may rise so high that plant growth is affected.

Experiments and tests made at Rothamsted Experimental Station (England) over a period of many years, have revealed that rotting a given amount of material in the soil will usually give a larger addition of humus and nutrient content to the soil than if it is first composted and then added to the soil; and further the ploughed in material always gives a better crop yield than the composted material. It is thought that the cause of the better crop response to the rotting in the soil compared with rotting in the compost heap may be due to losses of nitrogen, as ammonia gas, during the composting process. When some soil was added to the compost heap there was no loss of nitrogen and it is presumed that the ammonia set free during decomposition was in turn absorbed by the clay in the soil and then nitrified. This is one of the reasons for recommending the addition of some good top soil between the layers of vegetation being composted.

Good high-temperature composting will destroy weed seeds and most parasitic organisms found on plant material, and the higher the temperature the more complete is the destruction: composting therefore has a considerable garden health aspect.

The most important phase of good composting is the ability to reach and maintain high temperatures which is largely controlled by the decomposability of the substances, the degree of moisture and the aeration; a moist, loose heap decomposes and produces heat more rapidly than a compacted heap. We have been stressing the importance of aeration, which is paramount, but hasten to point out that it can be overdone and the heat dissipated too rapidly. We must be ready to recognize that composting cannot be treated as an exact science due to the

many variables encountered in the materials used but proficiency comes with experience and observation. When temperatures of 140 deg. F. and over are reached the humus is formed with less loss of organic matter, it has a more crumb-like texture, a minimum of odour, and a higher nitrogen content that can be obtained with lower temperatures.

There are several different ways of making compost heaps, depending on the materials available, and while many of them can be recommended they all have common requirements - moisture, warmth, oxygen and food for the micro-organisms.

For the benefit of those not familiar with composting, we will follow the entire procedure of one of the most popular methods. First, choose a secluded site if possible and here dig a pit 4' x 8' down to the sub-soil, providing it does not exceed 1' in depth. The size of the pit may be varied according to requirements but should not exceed 4' in width. In the bottom of the pit place a 6"-12" layer of plant refuse; straw, grass cuttings, leaves, vegetable peelings, rind, tea leaves and any other vegetable matter, but be careful to avoid grease or animal tissue as this will turn putrid and give off obnoxious volatile gases.

In placing the materials in the heap mix them if possible as this will speed the process and help in the decomposition. It will be found necessary to mix heavy kitchen garbage with a filler such as leaves, straw or grass cuttings in order to obtain proper composting without excessive odour. Do not tramp or compress the layer of vegetation as our objective will be to keep the pile as open as possible to allow oxygen to enter and stimulate decomposition, and aid the release of water vapor, carbon dioxide and methyl gas.

At the beginning of the decomposition the food obtained by the organisms, which are a lower form of plant life, will not be sufficient to maintain maximum activity and it is therefore advisable, particularly if the finished compost is required in the minimum amount of time, to provide the organisms with a readily available supply of food. This may be done by scattering a few handfuls of the following formula on the finished layer - sulphate of ammonia 4 lbs., superphosphate 4 lbs., sulphate of potash 1 lb., all mixed well with 2 lbs. of ground limestone. The above formula, which is a minimum mix, may be increased to meet quantitative requirements, or if you have on hand a well-

balanced fertilizer the addition of lime will make it satisfactory for this feeding. The addition of the lime is to aid aeration, reduce acidity, and thereby aid microbial growth.

In a previous paragraph we have noted the effect of heat on the rate of decomposition, and the quality of the finished compost, and we have found that the addition of a handful or two of Acto with the chemical fertilizer to be very helpful in increasing temperatures. This activator, formerly known as Bacto, contains countless bacteria known as thermal types, which produce quick and lasting heat in the pile - and others to speed up the actual decomposition.

The layer is now ready for moistening by light hosing, or other means, which will carry the fertilizer and other ingredients down through the vegetation. Here again care must always be taken to keep the pile moist but not excessively wet as this will interfere with bacterial action and leach plant food away.

Finally a layer of about 1" of good top soil is added to encourage rapid bacterial action, and to absorb the nitrogen that might otherwise be dissipated as ammonia gas. Succeeding layers are built up in the same way until we have a pile about 4' high, hollow on top to catch and hold the rain. It is then advisable to punch several holes through the pile to facilitate aeration and accelerate decomposition; this procedure has somewhat the same result as opening the drafts on a stove.

After 3-4 weeks the pile should be reforked or turned in such a way that the outside portions are incorporated in the centre - in fact the pile can be turned several times during its working to advantage. Best results are obtained if two piles in rotation are constructed, one completed and undergoing fermentation, and the other in the process of being constructed as refuse is collected.

Compost piles that have been constructed in accordance with the foregoing procedure, and frequently watered, may be ready in from 3-4 months in warm weather. In cool temperatures, or where watering has been infrequent or impossible, other than rain, it may take several months longer before the compost is ready for applying to the beds.

We have but a small lot in Leaside (32' x 135') and no place for a secluded area to hide composting operations so we selected a site behind the garage for this work. Here a pit was dug about 9' x 4' x 4' deep and a light layer of concrete

placed in the bottom as an aid to shoveling. Throughout this concrete slab small blocks were placed and removed when the concrete hardened thus allowing the entrance of earthworms. The sides were built up with hollow 6" concrete blocks; 4" blocks would be wide enough but unfortunately they are not made completely hollow, except on special order, although occasionally they are found in the block yards as the result of overruns on special orders. In constructing the walls every third block was left out and as the bottom row was stilted on concrete bricks air was able to reach all parts of the pit, including the bottom. Across the centre of the pit another wall was built, with the same air spaces as the outside walls, which made two separate pits; one to seal off when filled and working and the other to accept current refuse. The inside of the pit was lined with metal builders lath to keep the refuse from rolling into the areas left open by absent blocks, thus shutting off air circulation. The outside of the open areas, next to the soil, were covered with scrap galvanized sheet metal which precludes the possibility of soil moving into the air chambers.

Over the whole construction 2" planking, painted green, was placed and as this is at ground level, the pit is rendered quite inconspicuous.

We are well pleased with the results we are getting from this composting pit and it seems to be producing higher than average temperatures, due no doubt to the retention of heat by the concrete walls.

When our composting procedures have been correct the result will be a brownish-black substance, practically odourless, and with the crumb-like texture of granular peat moss. Due to the biological process it has just been through, many of its plant foods are in readily available form and quickly assimilated by plant life.

Much has been written about various mulches for rose beds and in compost we have the ideal mulch and dressing. It is neat in appearance, very economical to produce, an ideal soil conditioner with mild fertilizing action, holds moisture well and has a cooling effect on the soil during the Summer periods of extreme heat. On all counts it is at least the equal of stable manure without any obnoxious qualities.

If there are any 'secrets' in growing prize roses, no doubt an important one would be the liberal use of compost or manure

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District Reports

Vancouver Island

F. N. Parker

The year 1957 was very wet, growth was soft and heavy winter kill was anticipated, however Winter was conspicuous by its absence and good blooms were cut at the extreme south end of Vancouver Island in January. I visited Victoria in March and saw bloom on some bushes at that time and when the gardeners were doing the Spring pruning in one of the public parks a lot of aphids were encountered.

Spring came early with no late frosts and since there had been practically no winter damage a minimum of pruning was necessary - lateral growth was good and many very fine blooms were produced. Hybrid Teas were in bloom a month earlier than usual and towards the end of May roses were at their peak.

In June the weather turned hot and dry with low humidity. Two heavy thunderstorms did little good and severely damaged any bloom. By the time of the shows there was no bloom worth showing and at the four shows I visited on the Island I saw but two blooms of Karl Herbst and one of Sir Winston Churchill that were good but by no means outstanding.

At the Victoria show the exhibits were so poor that in many cases no award was given and while the best bloom in the show was chosen no award was given. Some of the usual exhibitors did not show and it was a very disappointing show for all concerned.

The heat and drought continued throughout the Summer - blooms were very thin and faded quickly. Mildew was very bad in some places and where water was not available poor growth was made after the first blooming and the absence of new wood meant a loss of later bloom.

I use sawdust mulch on my garden but notwithstanding this my garden was very dry, except for one section and here I had a steady crop of blooms from Ethel Sanday, Message, Burnaby and Fort Vancouver. Ethel Sanday was the outstanding variety in my garden this year.

Insect pests started exceptionally early this year with the

result that many growers were caught napping with their spray programmes. Ordinarily we do not have too much trouble with red spiders but this year they were particularly bad and infested the whole garden and since there was little new wood there was but a small amount of fresh foliage to replace the damaged leaves. A few sprayings of Malathion brought the infestation under control although it was difficult to keep some of the Floribundas clean.

Due to the extreme heat and drought of the season many of our reliable performers did not do well at all while some of those of lesser ability came to the forefront. Monte Carlo's blooms did not split, Haisha was the best of the Peace group and Mirandy, which has never done much for me, produced some good blooms.

We have had a clear demonstration this season of some species performing well in some areas and very poorly in others all of which adds to the interest of our hobby.

Many thousands of roses are grown in this area and most every garden has at least a few roses. Ordinarily they are so easily grown here that they require a minimum of attention and consequently all too frequently receive no attention at all.

I am sorry that my report this year could not have been more cheerful but many good seasons are yet to come.

* * *

Vancouver

(Mrs.) Mollie McLeod

British Columbia is now setting back to normal after a wonderful year of Centennial celebrations. Each event held different degrees of importance for different people but it is quite safe to say that the outstanding event for rose lovers was the Canadian National and Centennial Rose Show. Mr. Selwood has done such a wonderful job of describing the actual show it will not be necessary to enlarge upon it here but I would like to say how much the Vancouver people enjoyed meeting members from Eastern Canada and visitors from the United States. We have known so many of you through correspondence that when you arrived it was like meeting old friends. It has proven that the long arm of the gardener can reach across the prairie, over the mountains, from coast to coast, and indeed encircle the entire world.

The two conducted tours in connection with the show proved most popular. The first day's tour visited some private gardens, Queen Elizabeth Park on Little Mountain, from where a panoramic view of Greater Vancouver and surrounding country is enjoyed, a stop at Queen's Park, New Westminster, to see the rose gardens there, and after lunch a visit to the Rosecroft Nurseries, Langley Prairie, where owner Mr. Jack Petty made everybody welcome. Fort Langley was next on the schedule. Here the passengers were given a brief on the history of B.C. in the restored original fort where B.C. was founded in 1858. The bus then returned to Vancouver.

One of the highlights of the second day's tour was a visit to H. M. Eddie and Sons. Here a bed of some 25 bushes of Kordes' Perfecta was the center of attraction for Mr. Henry Eddie is the first nurseryman to introduce this lovely new rose to Canadians. Much interest was also shown in the hybridizing section. The bus continued on through the scenic grounds of the University of B.C. and past its fringe of beautiful homes. Lunch was served at Stanley Park Pavilion and afterwards a most enjoyable half hour was spent in the Park's rose gardens. Several fine rose gardens on the North Shore were visited in the afternoon as well as the mountain rimmed Cleveland Dam. The tour concluded with Open House in the President's garden where a most welcome cup of tea was served by the charming host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson.

At the banquet held after the show in the Georgia Hotel, Mr. Willard Ireland, archivist and librarian to the Parliament buildings in Victoria, B.C., was the guest speaker. Who ever said that history was dull? Certainly not when Mr. Ireland presents it. Our American visitors seemed to enjoy his humorous, 1858 'cloak and dagger' description of the early relationship between the stripling Province of B.C. and the older State of Washington. It was most unfortunate that so few of our American visitors were able to stay for the banquet but the date of the Olympic Rose Show and ours almost coincided.

This has been an active year for us at the coast with a full calendar of events right up to late November. On Wednesday, March 5th, and Saturday, March 8th, a number of our well known rosarians took part in a public pruning demonstration held in Stanley Park by courtesy of the Park's Board. This is an annual event and one of great help to the novice rose grower.

A flower arranging demonstration and instructions on the handling and dressing of blooms for the benches was given prior to the June show. The Fall parlour show, September 16th, was outstanding this year. Owing to the ideal summer weather which continued well into Fall the blooms were in excellent condition. Kordes' Perfecta was judged best of the evening but Peace was a very close second. After the winners were announced the judges discussed the merits and imperfections of the entries.

Summer days were here again at the October meeting when coloured slides were shown of roses and rose gardens. The members find these slides most helpful in learning to identify the many varieties as well as getting ideas for landscaping and colour combinations. At the same meeting coloured slides taken by Mr. Jack Long, a well known professional photographer, were shown. These were a series of candid shots taken of some of our flower-arranging members arranging roses.

Dr. A. S. Thomas, the president of the National Rose Society of Victoria, Australia, passed through Vancouver en route to his home in Melbourne. It was a great disappointment that, owing to the sudden change in 'plane schedules, he was unable to speak to the members.

Mr. Wm. Brandner, the 1958 show chairman, has moved to Seattle where he is now associated with a large nursery. The famous Hyland Barnes nursery with whom Mr. Brandner was connected, has been sold and will be subdivided into homesites. Another Vancouver landmark to yield to progress.

Spring came early to the coast this year with the result that the roses in nearly every garden were past their peak by the time of the Canadian National and Centennial Rose Show. One of our members won a "best" in the Capilano show on May 8th. The earlier shows certainly got the cream of the first bloom. The rest of the summer followed in the pattern of the spring with California-like weather right up to the late fall, making it a record year for growth as well as giving us a longer than usual flowering period. The following is a list of roses which have bloomed exceptionally well for Vancouver gardeners all summer up to the middle of November: Audie Murphy; Ena Harkness; Mandarin, a dark red grandiflora; Show Girl; Kordes' Perfecta; Rosemarie Eddie; Grande Duchesse Charlotte; Tiffany; and Gladiator, a pillar rose.

For those interested in the decorative types it would be hard to beat First Love for a pink, Fantasia for a yellow, for a white, Virgo and for red, Audie Murphy.

Our weather is still mild. Christmas Day and Boxing Day were like spring, with jasmine, japonica, polyanthas, and Christmas Roses blooming in many gardens. Earlier in the year we had a cold snap, just enough to cause dormancy, but only for a brief period. Nine inches of snow ended our frosty spell and now everything is bursting out all over again. A prolonged mild spell like this, if followed by late January and February frosts, is harder on our gardens than steady cold. On the other hand if we don't get any more frosts to kill the bugs and pests of last summer their numbers will be legion.

Some rose growers have already given their bushes a dormant spray using either bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur, winter strength. Others prefer to spray in January. One grower recommends scratching a good soil dust around the base of the canes in order to kill any surviving bugs and spores of black spot.

Greetings and good shows to all and "may that bit of fragrance always cling to the hand that gives you roses".

* * *

Moose Jaw

J. H. Morrow

The wild Prairie Rose, as usual, put on a lovely display for which anyone can vouch who has been fortunate enough to visit a prairie draw or ravine in June, or even July.

The hardy rugosa roses, Persian Yellow, Harison's Yellow and others were especially lovely this year. The Altaica as usual produced its huge snowball of bloom in May and although it is a single rose, with a bad tendency to sucker, its profusion of large white blooms do produce a mass of beauty if only for a couple of days under the hot dry sun of the Prairie.

The so called hybrid perpetuals, Mrs. J. Laing, Betty Bland and others were especially good this year. With the advent of modern insecticides rose beetles and other insects that prey on roses no longer present any problem on the Prairie, nor are we greatly bothered with the fungi diseases.

However, the growing of the delicate hybrid tea rose on the Prairies still requires exceptional care. The lack of humidity and the intensity of the hot Summer sun prevents full expansion of the lovely blooms and full development of the beautiful quality and sheen found on roses grown in a climate with more moisture.

In spite of these obstacles hybrid tea roses are popular on the Prairie as shown by the large volume of imported roses that pass over the store counters each year. Peace remains the big favorite. The largest and most beautiful blooms of this variety ever seen by the writer were at a flower show in the little village of Tyvan, south-east of Regina and about 30 miles north of Weyburn. Exceptional and loving care must have been given by the grower for the blooms were produced on a farm in a very dry season.

Some gardeners are growing hybrid-tea roses in movable pails of various shapes and sizes which are placed in the shade of trees to escape the burning rays of the sun and with this extra care the bushes produce blooms that last longer than those planted in the garden. In the Winter the pails are carried into the basement and while the average basement does not have sufficient light for continued growth it does offer excellent Winter protection. One grower is experimenting with the procedure of placing the pails in a pit in the garden and covering over with branches and leaves and it remains to be seen how this method will work out.

Generally speaking it is possible to keep hybrid-tea bushes over Winter by hilling up with soil but they take so long to break in the Spring that new bushes planted as soon as the frost has left the ground will produce bloom as much as a month earlier than the bushes held over. The bushes that are held over the Winter always seem to lose a lot of vigor and there is a strong tendency to sucker.

The hybrid-tea rose is so lovely and satisfying that they will be grown on the Prairies regardless of the effort required - even if they have to be replaced each Spring.

(Editor's Note - Hats off to our Prairie members!)

Winnipeg

(Mrs.) W. M. Wilks

The idea of submitting reports by districts, instead of by regions, seems to be a sound one. It was cheering to hear that Mr. Westbrook is back on duty to write the report for north-western Ontario, and so this is Manitoba's effort.

I recall that I started last year's report by complaining about the Spring weather, and I will have to do the same this year. There was not too much snow during the 1957-58 winter and by early March it had practically disappeared in many areas. However, that was not a sign of spring; there was a heavy snowstorm at the end of April followed by lower temperatures. From then on we had variety - a short heat wave about the middle of May and occasional frosts until June 23rd. The effect on the roses can well be imagined. New growth was frozen; many roses that had suffered winter damage gave up completely, while even some of the newly planted roses failed to grow.

Reports on bloom production were conflicting - some growers being satisfied with results, others feeling that it was a poor year. Generally speaking insects and diseases were kept in check by timely spraying during the summer and no extensive damage was reported. Very little mildew was noted; the late Fall application of the dormant sulphur-lime spray has been very effective.

In some areas the roses made a better recovery. Mr. Eric Smith, of Portage la Prairie (60 miles west of Winnipeg) says that all the growth on his 70 odd roses was killed back, but the bushes made new growth rapidly and bloomed well. He reports that there were aphids in his district in the Spring, but a plentiful supply of "ladybugs" took care of these pests. In late summer there was some blackspot but, in his case, Mr. Smith found Captan very effective.

Mr. Harry Vane, our octogenarian reporter who lives still farther west, reports that he was disappointed in his roses this year. The effect of the dry summer was felt in his area. This was a very dry season in Manitoba and water was rationed at many points, Winnipeg included.

Mr. Hector McDonald, the Superintendent of Winnipeg's lovely Assiniboine Park, reported on the results of his trial of



'BALLET' (H.T.)

Florex × *Karl Herbst*

Raised by W. Kordes, Holstein, Germany

Trial Ground No. 1110. Reg. No. 435. TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE

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peat moss as a winter mulch. He says the roses wintered well - there was 75% survival at first - but the cold weather in May had a bad effect on many of them. He planted several hundred new roses and they were slow to establish themselves, some not growing at all. However, the bushes which did get away to a good start were as good as in other years, and the display of blooms was prolonged into September. Mr. McDonald feels that the peat treatment is good, but there is danger if it becomes wet. This winter he is making another trial. He is using Bagasse, a crushed sugar cane mulch which is used in the Southern States and which is said to make the soil more friable. We will hear what he has to say about that next Spring.

There were two large Flower Shows in Winnipeg this summer. The first, at the Red River Exhibition, opened June 22nd. After such a Spring as we had had June was, of course, rather early for a really good show of roses; but some good blooms were shown. The International Flower Show - sponsored by the Winnipeg Horticultural Society, the Winnipeg Gladiolus Society, and the Winnipeg African Violet Society - was held August 21-22nd. The display here was very gratifying. Much more space had been allowed for rose classes, and we felt that the interest of amateur growers would be greatly stimulated by exhibition of so many locally-grown specimens.

The popularity of roses continues to increase here. Last March the University of Manitoba held a 3½ day Horticultural Conference, and one session was devoted entirely to roses. The speaker, who was from the Experimental Farm at Morden advocated starting out with "maiden plants" (1 year roses). Most nurseries advertise 2 year plants, and it would be interesting to learn if any of our members have obtained 1 year plants from any source. Perhaps we could have other opinions on this. The speaker also mentioned the pamphlet "Garden Rose Growing", obtainable from Ottawa. (At the time of writing I understand that C. R. S. is interested in this pamphlet). He recommended roses on Canina understock for drought areas and it is noted that Eddie's, of Vancouver, are advising Eastern clients that they have some varieties available on this understock. Such roses are specially marked in the 1958-59 Catalogue.

That seems to summarize our doings here although, on such a fascinating subject as roses, one could keep right on talking. My thanks to Mr. McDonald, Mr. Smith and Mr. Vane who have

been so kind as to keep me supplied with information for the Report. This is Manitoba saying "Au revoir" as rosarians are incurable optimists, I will add "Here's to a wonderful year for roses in 1959".

* * *

Northwestern Ontario

H. C. Westbrook

As the winter of 1957-58 in this region was practically snowless a high mortality rate was expected by those who had left their roses in the beds covered by earth and leaves. However, when the leaves and earth mounds were removed in mid April the bushes were all found to be in excellent shape. The unseasonably warm April made this early removal possible. In May the weather changed and there was a continual series of night frosts which extended into mid June; some nights the temperature dropped into the 16-18 degree range. This necessitated at least two additional prunings during the spring. It also had the effect of delaying the replanting of those bushes which had been pitted by their growers.

This late replanting and the additional pruning resulted in a very late blooming date. The bushes which had been left in the beds were, however, about 2 weeks earlier than the others in coming into bloom. This lateness meant a delay in the two Rose Shows and cut down on the quantity of exhibits. In both the Port Arthur and the Fort William Shows the quality of bloom was excellent. The Rose of the Show in Port Arthur was won by a Fort William resident with a magnificent bloom of Peace; to even matters a Port Arthur grower won at Fort William with one of the best Karl Herbst blooms this writer ever expects to see. Some of the other outstanding individual blooms in the two Shows were: Charlotte Armstrong, Baccara, Bayadere, Bettina, Burnaby Ena Harkness, Bacchus, McGredy's Yellow, William Harvey and Chrysler Imperial. The Decorative Classes in the Fort William Show reached a new peak of excellence.

In general the quality of individual blooms was very high throughout the summer, but the average number of flowers per plant appeared to be below normal. A severe frost early in October stopped all Autumn display.

As far as disease was concerned it was a very satisfactory

year. Blackspot and Mildew did not appear. Rust was the least troublesome it has ever been, Virgo, Charles Mallerin and Cynthia Brooke being the only bushes affected. After the affected leaves were picked and burnt the infection did not reappear. Spraying was not necessary as a disease preventative or cure this past season. In the past years applications of Captan for Blackspot and Tulisan for Rust were a must.

The most troublesome insect is the Aphid, which seems to be developing a strong resistance to many sprays. However daily spraying for three consecutive days with Malathion or Vitaspray, appears effective. One of the best places to spray is any nearby Caragana hedge. Two growers this year noted that, even after spraying, if the wind was in the right quarter their bushes would soon be infested again. After a bit of investigation the source was tracked down to a small Caragana hedge which was a veritable Aphid incubator. A good spray job put an end to that nonsense. As always a few caterpillars eat into some of the buds and apparently relish any D. D. T. there may be. The finger, thumb and step on method appeared the most effective.

Foliar feeding is practised by many growers here. Ra-pid-Gro is the most popular. In this region of late planting and late uncovering, coupled with cool nights, foliar feeding is a great help in producing growth. This method is usually stopped about August first, and is replaced by one application of bone meal in mid-September.

Some of the newer roses tried in this region which proved successful were Perfecta, which shows great possibilities, Bacara, Bayadere, and Message. The Floribunda group, as always wintered well. Vogue, which was grown here for the first time this year, did an outstanding job. The Pillar and Climbers had their usual difficult task of survival. They are not too successful in this region.

Winter held off in 1958 until November 16th which gave plenty of time for covering or burying the bushes for winter protection. Right now, December 1st, they have more snow covering than all last winter and it is still snowing heavily. This, together with the fact that never before did the bushes go to bed in such a healthy condition, builds up hope for next year.

Windsor

Emerson Mitchell

Following a mild January, 1958 the temperature suddenly dipped to 7 degrees below zero on February 16 which was quite unusual for this area. During the previous several winters it had not reached zero and when this occurs one becomes confident that all will be well and neglects to provide winter protection. This is what happened to several rosarians here including myself. After the freeze I was somewhat concerned as to how the plants had taken it and on checking a week later found that while the bark appeared green and undamaged on cutting into the stems it was quite apparent the pith had received considerable damage.

On contacting several of my rose growing friends and enquiring about possible damage they all stated that after a routine check everything appeared in good shape. In this area it is customary to prune H. T.' to a height of 15" - 18" but last spring 4"-6" was the style and I do believe it proved beneficial to the plants. Those who didn't prune down that far later regretted it as leaving the wood apparently undamaged from the outside, and with damage pith, until they had broken into leaf was proven a mistake.

While the bush H.T.'s were taken back it was with amazement and delight to find that much less damage had taken place on the tender Climbers. There was still good sound wood to a height of 10' on Guinee, Crimson Glory, Lady Sylvia, Peace, Christopher Stone and many others. As a grower of 300 plants I have 45 of these so called tender beauties and they are really something in June with intermittent bloom throughout the season. During the first two weeks of June the temperature ranged in the low 80's during the day dropping to the 60's at night which is ideal, not rushing the plants and making for good sturdy growth giving the bloom opportunity to develop large, well formed, and colourful.

I have yet to see a more successful rose year in Essex County and many of the new introductions were outstanding. Kordes' Perfecta and Faust lived up to the great reputation they had achieved in Europe. After experiencing such beautiful specimens of the former it was no surprise that it was awarded

the Best in Show (Amateur Section) of the National Rose Society, Autumn Show 1958. Faust really came into its own in the fall when its bloom was as full, well formed and large as many H.T.'s and found to be the heaviest bloomer in its class. In the Red H.T.'s Josephine Bruce, Chrysler and Brilliant were excellent. Chrysler at the start of the season in this area had a case of the blues but when it straightened away was one of the best. Brilliant was Queen in Detroit and it threw me some dandies, as for Josephine Bruce she was her usual magnificent self throughout.

In the pink H.T's London Town, Margaret and Anne Letts looked good. The former is not well known and has received no bally-hoo but it has been a real performer in the garden all season. On November 20, 1958 I cut a bloom of London Town with 16" stem, excellent foliage. It was superb. As I considered it the best bloom I had seen all year I called a friend who grows many roses, exhibits and judges. He thought it was something out of the ordinary and as he also has a hobby of photography he took the bloom and had several shots taken in Kodachrome which we hope to have soon. I went for London Town in the catalogue because it comes from the same stable as Anne Letts.

Another good bet is in the Floribundas - Papillon Rose - (Lens 1957) - Next to Faust this has been wonderful - beautiful pink, splendid form, good bushy plant - It is bound to go places.

Looking back over 35 years of rose hobbying we recall many pleasant experiences and meeting the finest people.

During the first 10 years I exhibited, then officiated as Judge at Detroit, Cleveland and many other places for 20 years. This year I decided that exhibiting was less arduous and gives one more satisfaction. Sometimes I wonder if men who have spent a lifetime almost at rose growing are really appreciated when they are requested to act in the capacity of Judge.

So I placed a few exhibits at the Greater Windsor Show on June 14, which I believe, on account of climate, is the earliest show in Canada.

Among the ribbons (First) in Red, Yellow and Bicolour H.T.'s, Floribundas, Climbers and the trophy for Best in Show with the bicolour Lilac Time which was unusual as it is not deemed to be of exhibition calibre. The real pleasure of being awarded this trophy in 1958 is the fact that I was the winner in 1932; 26 years doesn't seem so long to a confirmed enthusiast.

I attribute my success in rose growing, especially this past season, to several reasons - favourable weather conditions, having spent more time with them on account of being placed in the Senior Citizen category, mist spray from a fog nozzle, and foliar feeding.

There is no doubt that mist spray and foliar feeding are helpful if applied properly. Regarding the mist I make it a practice to let up before 4 o'clock in the afternoon thereby permitting the foliage to dry and the ground to warm before nightfall. The foliar feeding is always done after the foliage has been wetted with clear water to prevent burning.

In conclusion I believe that Peace, which has held supremacy in the Hybrid Teas for many years, will be superseded by Kordes' Perfecta. The many recent introductions in Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Climbers and Shrub roses with their advancement in colour, form, growth and other advantages point the way to greater interest in rose growing among amateurs in Canada and will pay off in the increased membership of the Canadian Rose Society.

* * *

London

J. W. Lawton

While the London Horticultural Society did not have their usual show this year due mainly to the inability to obtain a proper location rose enthusiasts in this area were indeed pleased that the Western Fair, for the first time in its long history, opened five classes for roses in the flower show.

The red Hybrid-Tea class was taken by New Yorker and the winner in the class open only to Peace was a beautiful specimen. Fashion, Masquerade and Vogue also did well in their classes.

While we were glad to see the Fair open classes for roses we were very disappointed with the staging and location for "The Queen of all Flowers." I have obtained from The Canadian Rose Society a list of all the members in this city with the hope of forming a small "Society" of our own to promote the interests of the Rose and to make representation to the executive of the Fair and see if we cannot have better staging in future shows.

During the past summer Mrs. Lawton and the writer had an opportunity to visit Maplewood Park in Rochester and the beautiful Rose garden of some 5,000 bushes, including many new varieties. On the same trip we went on to the Newark Rose festival and had an opportunity to visit the wonderful Jackson and Perkins rose gardens. We will never forget these wonderful displays.

My grandson and his wife in Riverside are budding rosarians. I have given them a membership in our Canadian Rose Society together with some initial plantings: it is indeed a real thrill to see a new garden starting.

* * *

Kingston

Jos. R. Thompson

The roses in the Kingston area were rather later than usual in getting started due to the cold and wet weather during May and the early part of June, 1958.

Most of the many gardens in the area had a very good showing of beautiful blooms. The Limestone City is fortunate in having a good clay loam for the growing of roses.

There are many rose enthusiasts in Kingston and many more joining the ranks every year. A few are growing roses on their front lawns where they give great pleasure to passersby.

We have a very flourishing Horticultural Society here which has an exhibition in June and September where one section is set apart for the showing of roses. I was not in town at the time of the June show but was told that the roses were very good. The September show had a very fine showing of roses.

A friend of mine makes a hobby of growing roses from cuttings in July and being successful in rooting about seventy-five per cent of them. Many of these rooted cuttings are given to friends. They make splendid bushes, flowering freely in their second year.

Unfortunately, some people who grow roses do not look after them properly and blackspot develops. We hope that in time, all rose growers will learn that this can be controlled by spraying with captan.

The roses which did best in my own garden were Margaret, Baden Baden and Josephine Bruce.

* * *

Montreal

G. George Borland

Last Winter was a very bad one for most Quebec Rose Growers.

An authority on Horticulture said that people who followed orthodox procedure for Winter protection were left holding the bag. Whereas people who did not follow normal practices and gave poor protection, came along in better shape.

To give you some idea of what is meant, one of my friends lost six out of eight bushes, another 32 out of 35, another 22 out of 23, and still another lost 72 out of 140. Some lost all.

The ground was saturated with water at freeze up time, on account of heavy rains in December and part of January, with no snow until late in January. The temperature suddenly dropped to 25 below zero.

The new Town of Mount Royal Rose Garden, came through with flying colors, so did the one at the Botanical Gardens. At Mount Royal the roses were covered with a foot of soil, and when frozen, the earth was covered with leaves.

At the Botanical Gardens they tried a new stunt. Individual bushes were enclosed in a plastic sleeve and held down by earth. The sleeves were filled with buckwheat hulls and tied at the top. They claim that they did not lose a single unit.

The Lachine Horticulture Society held its second Rose Garden contest. Great improvement was noted in the quality of plants, condition of the gardens, and there were more entries.

The Town of Mount Royal added another 800 rose bushes to their Rose Garden, making a total of 2,000 bushes. When the garden bloomed out in all its majesty, it was a wonderful sight. It just goes to show that if you take the time and trouble to do a good job of preparing the beds and planting the bushes you will get the results in proportion.

This garden must have had a magic hand governing the work, as the results showed it. The bloom was large and fine enough, to be called in a sacred way "freaks of nature". Those responsible deserve very warm praise.

* * *

Dalhousie

L. A. Miller

Rose growers are scarce in our district but interest appears to have picked up during the past year. Roses grow very well here as our soil is a good clay loam but our long Winters, with a large percentage of winter kill for inexperienced growers, discourages beginners who would like to have a rose garden. This is largely due to a lack of information on preparing the bushes for the Winter as I believe that it is easier to winter roses here than on the Island of Montreal. This is due to the fact that we have less alternate freezing and thawing. Once our soil is frozen here, it stays that way until Spring. Our latitude is about the same as Northern Ontario - just over the 48th parallel.

Hybrid teas, floribundas, grandifloras and tree or standard roses do very well. In my garden I fertilize the different types of roses from early Spring until the middle of July, but then withhold all fertilizers except a liberal feeding of bonemeal late in the Fall. This prepares the bushes for Winter by reducing new growth and giving seasoned canes.

Another important factor in wintering roses is insect and disease control and this must be attended to all season. This means spraying and dusting from early Spring until late Fall, because if a bush does not go into the Winter season in a healthy state, it will have a poor chance of survival.

Floribundas appear to be the rose most suited for those who are troubled with winter kill and the more exacting cultural requirements of the Hybrid Teas. Alain, Eutin, Red Pinocchio, Mrs. R. M. Finch, Fashion, Vogue, Jiminy Cricket, Circus, Summer Snow, Independence and Yellow Curls all have done very well.

Tree or Standard Roses are a great source of satisfaction and although they have to be buried each Fall and kept well staked are actually less trouble than Hybrid Teas. I have successfully wintered Tree Roses since 1951 and the following varieties have been greatly admired; Peace, Chrysler Imperial, Helen Traubel, Montezuma, Symphonie, Ena Harkness and Virgo.

Hybrid Teas: - These are the foundation of every rose

garden and will give wonderful bloom here from early July until the middle of October. This past year by watching heavy frosts and storing buds in a cool dark place, we used our own roses until the end of November. The varieties that do the best with the least effort are the sub-zero roses such as: V for Victory, Curly Pink, Queen O' the Lakes, Pink Princess, Dick Wilcox, etc. These appear to be hardier than other varieties. The others do just as well or better with good care and the following are recommended for our climate. Crimson Glory, Peace, Ena Harkness, Etoile de Hollande, E. G. Hill, McGredy's Scarlet, Lily Pons, Helen Traubel, Marcelle Gret, Sutter's Gold, Mojave, Soeur Therese and Virgo. In the hybrid perpetuals, that old favorite Frau Karl Druschki should be in every garden.

In Grandifloras, Queen Elizabeth appears to be the best here. Roundelay and Buccaneer are also good but do not appear to have the lovely foliage and abundant bloom of the Queen Elizabeth. In fact, if I could only have one rose, it would be Queen Elizabeth.

In closing, I would like to say that the pleasure of growing roses, and the satisfaction that comes from seeing a bush such as Peace or Queen Elizabeth develop and burst into bloom, certainly makes the necessary effort worthwhile.

I would like to thank the Canadian Rose Society and in particular Mr. O. C. Bentley of Toronto for the wonderful advice given so freely back in 1953 when I was losing 75% of all roses planted through Winter kill. If it had not been for Mr. Bentley's help, I would have become discouraged, but through his guidance, Winter kill has now been reduced to below 10 per cent.

* * *

Annapolis Royal

(Mrs.) Rosemarie Cox

Once again it is my pleasure to report a year of success and enthusiasm in rose culture here in Annapolis Valley and the surrounding districts. Much more interest is being shown in exhibiting which is very desirable as it brings us together and presents the opportunity to discuss varieties, experiences and methods of pruning, spraying and general culture.

Although we all seem to follow more or less the same method of protecting our plants from insects and disease, through the use of the same sprays and dusts, we do not seem to be getting the same results. Blackspot and Mildew are our chief problems and it is encouraging to hear of some gardens that are becoming clear of this menace. No doubt the answer to healthier bushes is the timely application of fungicides - best results being obtained when they are used as a preventative. We must not underestimate the importance of a definite spray program.

1958 was a wonderful year for growth and flower production; in some gardens vigorous hybrid tea roses reached a height of 6 feet. Nature certainly favored us with the exact amount of rain and sunshine required, just when it was needed and we feel fortunate in having a good clay soil.

At the annual Champlain Garden Club flower show, held in August, and which has a special section for roses we were pleasantly surprised to find, at this late date, a beautiful display of many varieties in several classes. The older favorites are still the winners in this area with Ena Harkness, Peace, Crimson Glory and Virgo leading the parade. The Floribunda table displaying Vogue, Red Favourite, Alain, to mention but a few stole the show. Queen Elizabeth, the queen of her class is a great favorite in this district and greatly admired by all those who have her in their gardens. Amongst the Climbers the most popular would undoubtedly be Elegance, Coral Dawn, Dr. J. H. Nicholas, and Thor - all widely grown.

Some members of our club had the pleasure of attending the Halifax rose show which we considered a tremendous success. The Halifax rosarians seem to be well informed in all the aspects of rose culture - growing, grooming as well as exhibiting and staging a show of this kind. No doubt there will be a district report coming forward from Halifax but in passing was greatly impressed with the display of Margaret, Sutter's Gold, and Fantasis - all truly wonderful roses that should not be overlooked by anyone.

In conclusion I wish to thank all those who came forth with information to help in the completion of this report. Rose culture is indeed a most fascinating hobby providing endless pleasure for many thousands of gardeners. Thanks also to the Canadian Rose Society executive for the wonderful work they

are doing in compiling the accumulated experiences of many gardens, large and small, from coast to coast. Reading the Annual is just like talking to neighboring rose lovers.

* * *

Chester

Mrs. T. A. Pugsley

My roses this year gave me less trouble than in previous years. I have decided to use no manure this Fall as I found wire worms breed in it.

Our Garden Club here in Chester had a good showing and we can now compete with the Halifax Rose Show; but, unfortunately, it was too early to show mine. I had one Hybrid Tea which measured thirty-six inches in height, so we had wonderful growth.

I have only used compost this Fall and also covered the ground in the Summer with peat moss, which I found kept them moist and eliminated weeds.

I'm afraid I haven't anything new or different to offer, but just work and enjoy my results.

* * *

Charlottetown

G. C. Warren

Some of the dire misgivings I had regarding the winter of 1957-58 and its effects on roses failed to materialize and in general little more damage resulted than in previous years. The winter of 1958-59 could prove to be a different story despite the fact that our rose bushes were fully mature as they entered into their rest period. December, 1958, was one of the coldest months for many years and as we enter into the new year, the winter shows little tendency to relax its rigor. A heavy blanket of snow, however, should mitigate the effects of frost to a considerable degree.

The method of winter protection in this area is mounding with soil. Some growers profess dissatisfaction with this method and claim that the bushes winter better with a covering of boughs or no covering at all. There will always be disagreement in this regard, but the consensus of opinion strongly favours covering with soil.

In general, most growers appear quite happy over the results obtained last season. More roses were planted than ever before and the bloom was excellent. Black spot appeared to give the most trouble, but was held well in hand in most gardens by the use of some of the better fungicides. The trend to floribundas continues at a good pace and before long, if the present tendency continues, the hybrid teas will be in the minority. There is considerable justification for this as the floribundas are generally quite hardy here and bloom most floriferously.

The grandifloras are taking on more slowly, but this is due largely to the limited number of varieties available.

The highlight of 1958 was our first rose show held in Charlottetown on July 17th. This show was sponsored by the Parkdale Women's Institute, and was largely supported by enthusiastic rose growers. About 125 entries were exhibited and the best rose of the show went to Mrs. Everett Howatt, Carleton, with her entry of Peace. The best white of the show went to Dr. F. W. Tidmarsh, Charlottetown, with White Knight (Message). A bigger and better show in every respect is expected in 1959.

The success of any enterprise is simply the reflection of the enthusiasm put into it and we are fortunate in having more than an average number of outstanding growers to push rose growing to the forefront. In addition, we have a reasonably equitable climate for rose production. With these facts in mind, I can predict for Prince Edward Island a most successful rose future.

Newfoundland

Mr. W. Newhook

The year 1958 has been about a normal season here in Newfoundland where most types of roses do well when given proper attention. The hybrid teas, being somewhat less hardy, do require Winter protection and some Winters it is very difficult to bring them through. This report is being written in December and it appears that we will experience a hard Winter in which case many of the hybrid teas will have to be replaced.

W. Ormiston Roy

In Montreal on August 7th, 1958, at the age of 84 years, W. Ormiston Roy, a life member of our Canadian Rose Society passed away. Born at Dorval of Scottish parents he spent all his life in Montreal.

While he was a man with many interests and hobbies, landscaping and horticulture in all its phases was his first interest. He possessed a tremendous knowledge of the horticultural and botanical aspects of plants and shrubs and was a keen lover of roses.

In 1898 he became manager of Mount Royal Cemetery and leaves, as a lasting memorial, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the world. Mrs. Roy predeceased him in 1947 and to the large family of brothers, sisters and descendants left to mourn his loss we extend our sympathy.

George H. Duff, M.A., Ph.D.

The Society sustained a severe loss in the passing last summer of Dr. George H. Duff, a good friend and valued member, who was Professor of Plant Physiology in the Department of Botany, University of Toronto. He joined the teaching staff of the University in 1919 and had become recognized as the leading Canadian authority in his field of activity.

Our first contact with the late Dr. Duff occurred in 1951 when he was instrumental in facilitating an arrangement between the Society and the Officials of Hart House whereby it became possible to stage our Annual Rose Show in that fine setting. Later, when plans for the establishment of an historical Rose Garden at Glendon Hall had crystallized, the late Dr. Duff, as Chairman of the Botanical Garden Committee of the Department of Botany, approached the Society with a view to enlisting our co-operation in translating these plans into reality. As a result of the negotiations which he initiated progress was accelerated to the point where the first Rose plantings, consisting of a large and representative collection of the species *rosae* and of old Hybrids of Shrub habit, were completed in the spring of 1958. A further substantial planting, comprising chiefly Floribundas, will be added in April, 1959, with Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals and Climbers to follow in succeeding years as funds permit.

While Dr. Duff will be long remembered for his patient and persistent efforts on behalf of the Glendon Hall project he will also be remembered and revered for his gentle nature, thoughtfulness, and unfailing courtesy under all circumstances. We are all poorer for his departure from our midst.

To Ms. Duff and other members of the family we extend our sincere sympathy.

A. J. Webster

The Clearing House

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Compiled and Edited by L. M. Galloway

We have this year thirty contributors to whom we wish to express our appreciation for their co-operation at such short notice.. Seven who participated last year were unable for various good reasons to meet the deadline but we hope to have them back next year.. We have five new contributors whom we welcome to The Clearing House.

May we make a plea to all members who are growing any new introductions to consider participating in this discussion. Our readers need your opinions and results to properly evaluate these varieties.

As in previous years we have limited the review to varieties introduced within the past five years, with an occasional exception where the circumstances were unusual, and have indicated when known the number of bushes grown, the number of years grown, the type of soil the sun exposure and the understock on which the Roses are budded. In several cases the dates of American introduction vary slightly from those applicable to Europe and in such cases we have considered as appropriate the more recent date, viz., that when stock became available on this side of the Atlantic.

In noting variations in the variety appraisals we assume that readers will take into consideration the differences in climatic conditions prevailing.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

with Name, Address, Nature of Soil and Sun Exposure

- Anderson, Mr. A. M., 78 Cheritan Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam: Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
Baillie, Mrs. J. H., 89 Burhamthorpe Road, Islington, Toronto 18, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
Barton, Mr. Melvin, 441 Herbert Street, Port Arthur, Ont.; Clay Loam: Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
Billington, Mr. E., 3170 Kingston Road, Toronto 13, Ont.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade.
Borland, Mr. W. G., 418 New Birks Bldg., Montreal 2, Que.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
Bryans, Mr. L. H. F., Comox, Vancouver Island, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
Buchanan, Mr. Wm. C., 189 Park Street, Sydney, N.S.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
Butwick, Mr. A. N., R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.: Clay Loam; Partial Shade.
Cadsby, Mr. M. A., 64 Bannockburn Avenue, Toronto 12, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
Cox, Mrs. Rosemarie, R.R. No. 1, Annapolis Royal, N.S.; Clay Soil; Full Sunshine; Plenty of Moisture.
Dufton, Mr. F. F. 254 Ontario Street, Cobourg, Ont.; (Rose Garden at Housey's Rapids, Muskoka, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to partial Shade.
Gallagher, Mrs. J. J. "Glengariff" St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
Galloway, Mr. L. M. 35 Metcalfe Street, Strathroy, Ont.; Light Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
Hamilton, Mr. D. T., 67 Kirkland Street, Guelph, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
Haslett, Mr. A. J. 108 Johnston Avenue, Willowdale, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.

Jubien, Mr. E. B., 150 Vivian Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Montreal Que.; Light Clay; Full Sunshine.

Keenan, Mr. W. J. 107 Cortleigh Boulevard, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.

Lawton, Mr. J.W. 1179 Princess Avenue, London, Ont; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.

Marshall, Mrs. H.P., 9 Golf Club Road, Toronto 13, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Partial to Deep Shade.

Mitchell, Mr. Emerson, 1557 Bruce Avenue, Windsor, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.

Morrison, Mrs. George, Tara, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.

McNeill, Mr. W.J., 145 Roxborough Avenue, Oshawa, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.

Norton, Mr. A.A., 22 Eastview Crescent, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.

Palmer, Mrs. A.C. 14 South Street, West, Dundas, Ont.; Medium to Heavy Clay; Northern Exposure.

Parker, Mr. F.N., Mount Sickler Road, Westholme, Vancouver Island, B.C.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.

Selwood, Mr. Archie, 1450 West 40th. Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C.; Gravelly Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.

Thompson, Mr. J.R., 623 Johnston Street, Kingston, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.

Westbrook, Mr. H.C., 48 Prospect Avenue, Port Arthur, Ont., clay. Loam; Full Sunshine to Heavy Shade.

Wilks, Mrs. W.M., 174 Baltimore Road, Winnipeg, Man.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.

Webster, Mr. A.J., 21 Queen Street South, Streetsville, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Years - Yrs., Plants - Pls.; Understocks - Canina - Can.; Multiflora - Mult.; Ragged Robin - R.R.; Shafter (Dr. Huey) - Shaf.; Climbing - Cl.; Floribunda - Fl.; Grandiflora - Gr.; Hybrid Eglanteria - H.Eg.; Hybrid Moschata - H.M.; Hybrid Spinosissima - H.Sp.; Hybrid Tea - H.T.; Large-Flowered Climber - L.C.; Rambler - R.; Rosa Kordesii - R.Kor.; Shrub - S.

We note an increasing number of new varieties, especially from Kordes and Tantau, which are of quite involved ancestry. In habit they vary from the Floribunda types through Shrubs of various heights to the larger climbers and ramblers. For the present, at least until we have more experience with these, it has been thought advisable to follow the classifications used in Modern Roses V. Mr. Mitchell suggests average height as one of the important factors in separating these varieties, to which we might add the type of growth, which may vary from stiff upright stems to the thin flexible ones characteristic of the ramblers.

AIDA, H.T. (Mansuino, int. J&P, '56) Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; lyr.; Mult.) thinks this variety looks promising. A healthy plant was not too vigorous but gave a few blooms. Mrs. Marshall wishes to observe this for another year, but did think the flowers were a beautiful red and long-tasting. Concensus - Shows some promise.

ALCHYMIST S. 6 ft. (Golden Glow x H.Eg.) (Kordes '56) Mr. Anderson (2 pls; 2 yrs.; Mult.) obtained an average amount of pale apricot bloom in June. For Mr. Norton, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) this bloomed while he was in Vancouver, but he saw evidence on his return of a mass of bloom and reports vigorous growth with no winter injury. Consensus - Perhaps these new shrub types need longer to show what they can do?

ALLGOLD FL. (LeGrice '57, int. Wayside '58) All reports agree on the high value of this variety. Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) Mr. Mitchell (2 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) are in agreement on the healthy, disease-resistant foliage and beautiful, deep yellow, unfading bloom. Mr. Anderson mentions scarcity of bloom in the fall but Mr. Buchanan had good production all season. Mr. Mitchell had growth to four feet so Mr. Webster's hopes in this respect will likely be realized. Have patience, sir! Consensus - This surely sounds like the good yellow floribunda for which we have been waiting so long.

AMA FL. (Kordes '55) Planted very late, this was slow in getting started for Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and he wishes to reserve judgement. He saw medium bright scarlet bloom on a rather spreading plant. Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) had 39 ruby red blooms in July that were long lasting and non-fading. Fall bloom was frozen in the bud. He reports good foliage. Consensus - typical first year uncertainty.

AMY VANDERBILT FL. (Boerner '56) Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 (?) yr.; Mult.) says "The dud of the year-color terrible." In more restrained language Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees. Heavy blooms of a strange lilac on weak stems were not attractive in any stage. Consensus - the poor little rich girl still does not seem to have any friends.

ANN LETTS H.T. (Letts '53) Mrs. Palmer (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has nothing but praise - good habits, good color and good exhibition form. She considers this a real beauty. For the first year, Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was pleased with the very fine form and reflexed petals, and Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1&2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees that this is a fine exhibition and garden rose. He suggests that the delicate light pink colouring needs careful choice of neighbours both in the garden and on the show bench. He can find no worse fault than thorny wood. Consensus - why are not more of us growing this beauty?

ARDELITE H.T. (Eddie '56) This rose did not show at its best in a rainy season for Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can. - 1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports large blooms on a vigorous disease free plant. He mentions some split centres. Mr. Norton (2 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Keenan that there was no blackspot and that the blooms were large and did not ball. (Wonderful!) Late May frosts retarded bloom until new growth developed in August, so his complaint of too few blooms is understandable.

Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also mentions the vigorous growth, large blooms and split centres. He adds nice stems and says it is capable of producing excellent exhibition blooms when conditions are right. Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) echoes Mr. Norton's complaint of too few

of the very full, creamy blooms, sometimes revealing a faint pink flush but adds that most were split or malformed, and in Autumn were discoloured by rain. He prefers its parent, Mrs. Charles Lamplough. For the writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) this rose is a complete flop. The plant is not too vigorous and in two years we have not seen a single decent open bloom. One tiny cloud in the sky is enough to cause it to ball. Concensus - life and Ardelle CAN be beautiful.

ARLENE FRANCIS H.T. (Boerner '57) First Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) asks for another year. Then he reports excellent growth, a good bloomer and a fine yellow. What more could he desire? Mrs. Marshall also refuses first year comment other than that the growth was amazing. Consensus - perhaps?

ATOMBOMBE FL. (Kordes '54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) considers this an outstanding variety which should be popular in spite of its name. A great amount of bright medium-scarlet bloom was borne on a large vigorous bush. For Mrs. Cox (2 pls.; 1 yr.;) it has not yet exploded. Bloom production was below expectations and she considers it very average, not to be compared with Alain or Red Favorite.

AUDIE MURPHY H.T. (Lammerts '56) Mr. Bryans (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult) Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) are in general agreement that this makes a good bush and that the buds and opening blooms are attractive. All except Mr. Selwood also mention the thin fleeting quality of the open bloom, and agree that flower production is below par. For Mr. Selwood it bloomed profusely and continuously. Concensus - pick it in the bud or leave it for the West-coasters.

AURORA CL. (R. Kor. Hybrid) (Kordes '56) Six feet of growth and one spurt of bloom leaves Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) still wondering if this will repeat. He reports fragrant bloom similar to New Dawn but deeper pink and suffused with orange.

AZTEC H.T. (Swim '57) Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) wonders if this variety is not vigorous, or just slow in getting established. He admired the few lovely, well-formed long lasting blooms. Mrs. Marshall's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) developed into a sturdy bush. She also was quite taken with the vivid scarlet of the full, high centred bloom, which is not such a harsh colour as Independence. Mrs. Palmer (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) was very disappointed. Her plants want to sprawl and the blooms lack substance. Concensus - Independence sprawls too, but an improvement on its color should be welcome.

BABY BLAZE FL. (Kordes, int. J&P '54) Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) gives a very favourable report of good healthy growth and a fair amount of bloom of good colour and shape. It was still blooming in November. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agrees with Mr. Lawton except that he does not find the flower form attractive. Consensus - another red floribunda.

BABY MASQUERADE Miniature Tantau '55) Pretty 1½ inch blooms of the same colour as its floribunda namesake were produced on a 30 inch plant with shiny foliage for Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) He suggests that heavy soaking with water will give abundant bloom. The writer

(1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has yet to become enthusiastic over any miniature. Let's just say it is much better than the average. We do not feel it warrants special watering.

BACCARA H.T. (Meilland '57) Mr. Webster's specimen (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) suffered severe damage from May frosts and failed to recover fully. The few small blooms that appeared were of unique color and faultless form. Mr. Webster last year described the colour as chestnut to mahogany

BABY BUNTING Miniature (de Vink int. Robinson '53) Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports pink flowers in clusters. He says "As satisfactory as a miniature can be." Do we detect agreement with our lack of enthusiasm for this class.

BACCHUS H.T. (Dickson '53) With certain reservations this variety seems to be generally accepted as a good garden variety. Mr. Bryans (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) had much better growth from his older plant. In his garden the colour was rosy-scarlet to cerise. On the other coast the colour for Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) was light to medium red, and held to the last. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) states that it is the same colour as Volcano but otherwise inferior and not for exhibition. In Quebec, Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) had very good growth and lots of continuous bloom. "A pleasing red rose". Mr. McNeill (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) likes the very strong plant and good colour, but Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) wishes it were a more true red like Red Ensign. He apparently does not subscribe to the old saying "Any colour as long as it is red". He states that it was hardier than most during the late May frosts and produced many large blooms. It is rated "good" for plant habit, form, stems, and intermittent but not sparse bloom by Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) but he does not mention colour. (Perhaps he is an "Any red" man)? Mr. Webster finds it a vigorous, hardy, very reliable garden variety, but agrees with Mr. Norton that the large shapely blooms, varying from rose-carmine to a darker shade with a suggestion of cerise, are at times of a colour that is not pleasing. In the cool northern climate, Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has blooms of a glowing red. (You should live in Port Arthur, Mr. Norton) It can give real exhibition blooms and he is increasing his planting. Consensus - it seems that this could be confidently recommended for any garden.

BADEN-BADEN H.T. (Kordes '53) This rose improves from year to year for Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2&3 yrs.; Can.) He now reports strong growth and good production of larger, fragrant blooms of exhibition quality and just whispers of an inclination to ball in wet weather. Good growth, satisfactory production and good blooms with rather less fragrance than is expected of a red, says Mr. Parker. (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) We sense slightly more enthusiasm from Mr. Thompson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 1 pl.; 1 yr.) who is very well pleased with the large, crimson, fragrant blooms, produced freely in June and in the fall, on strong mildew-free plants. Consensus - apparently one of the better reds.

BAYADERE H.T. (Meilland '54) Mr. Bryans plants (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) started slowly but developed satisfactorily and gave a fair number of large blooms of a beautiful color. Mr. Bushanan (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) obtains very strong growth. Medium-sized blooms are orange-pink with traces of apricot. They are long-lasting and of heavy texture. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees on the lovely colour which he compares to Comtesse Vandal, but wonders if it will grow. (Mr. Bu-

chanan and Mr. Westbrook say it will, sir.). May frosts caused severe damage to Mr. Webster's bushes (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and as a result they staged a somewhat disappointing performance. The few blooms produced were small and of poor quality, but he is sure that under more favourable circumstances they can be much better. Strong basal growths appeared in mid-September but these were destroyed by frost before reaching the blooming stage. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) considers it worthy of a place in any garden and well worth waiting a year for it to become established. He agrees regarding the well-formed blooms of attractive colour.

BEAUTE H.T. (Meilland '54) vigorous, bushy plants with good foliage make this in Mr. Bryans' judgement, a fine bedding rose. (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Large flowers of orange-apricot were a good colour if a bit thin. Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) joins in singing its praises even more enthusiastically. The outstanding colour and long, pointed attractive buds make him feel that it should be in every garden. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) makes it a trio, again mentioning the long shapely buds and very good colour. His blooms were also thin but held up well. First year production was not too free. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) injects a dissonant note, saying "Definitely a sparse bloomer and too thin." But then he joins the chorus of adulation for the beauty of colour and the shapely buds and young flowers, which earn it a place in his garden. Mr. Webster (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) adds his rich tenor to the paean for the thrilling spectacle of the elegant, colourful buds. While the open blooms are shapeless, the heavy texture preserves the bud form longer than usual, and the apricot colour fades very little. He is in agreement with the others that this is a decorative variety of considerable merit.

Consensus - chorus in perfect harmony "A Beauty".

BELLE BLONDE H.T. (Meilland) Mr. Webster's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) failed to make much until September, when it produced several very attractive orange-yellow blooms of good form. The slow start made by this variety and by several other newly-planted Roses may be attributed to the prolonged mid-summer drought and in these cases he considers that judgement must be deferred until next autumn. (May frosts, mid-summer drought, September frost - Mr. Webster had a difficult season!)

BETSY McCALL FL. (Boerner '56) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is still not impressed. She merely states that the plant held its own. On the other hand, Mrs. Marshall's first year enthusiasm has dimmed not one whit. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) Its blooms of soft coral with yellow overtones are particularly beautiful for arrangements. It blooms continuously all summer and she would like several more. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) takes a stand midway between the ladies. In partial shade he had fair growth and the blooms were a true coral pink. He expects bloom production to improve another year.

BETTINA H.T. (Meilland '53) Mr. Bryans (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 1 Can.; 2 Mult.) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 & 3 yrs.; Mult.) and Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) all agree that the bushy plant with good foliage and the brilliant orange bloom with pink and bronze

tints make this an eye-catching bedder, which Mrs. Morrison feels should have a good future. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Parker comment on the good form, which lasts well when cut. Mr. Bryans complains of scant foliage and Mr. Westbrook agrees with Messrs. Buchanan and Parker but finds the open flowers flat and tightly packed. He also faults it for lack of scent. Consensus - good, brilliant bedder.

BORDER CORAL FL. (DeRuiter '57) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) feels that this will be a good variety when established. The tall plant produces plenty of flowers, which are a beautiful shade of pink. The colour holds and there is a slight fragrance.

BRENNENDE LIEBE (Burning Love) **FL.** (Tantau '56) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can) Mr. Norton (2 pls. 1 yr.; Can.) and Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) all are in agreement on the healthy foliage and good quality of the attractive red bloom. While Mr. Anderson had slow growth in half sun, Mr. Mitchell's plant went five feet. He comments on the rich dark scarlet blooms of 22 petals in a well spaced truss. Mr. Norton's bloom was also deep red and he considers it a very splendid floribunda. In Mr. Webster's garden the colour was orange-vermilion, of which colour he feels we already have a super-abundance. However, he calls this one spectacular, and also admires the reddish foliage. Growth to date has been low and bushy.

BRIDAL ROBE H.T. (McGredy '53) This was a difficult plant with very little growth and a few good blooms on short stems for Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) He wonders if it might do better on multiflora. (Mr. Webster is scowling at you Mr. Cadsby.) Mr. Keenan likes it. (3 pls.; 2 & 3 yrs.; Can.) White exhibition blooms are sparsely produced on a low bush. He thinks it could only be used in the box classes. Mr. Westbrook gets an occasional excellent bloom (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) but gives a long list of its faults - bush low and lazy, stems lack length and strength, refuses to open in the wet, and too much disbudding. Consensus - Many have discarded this, others probably will, only Mr. Keenan remains true.

BROWNELL'S RED PILLAR No. 73 (A misprint last year listed this as No. 13) **L.C.** (Brownell '54) Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) admires the very fragrant, large, high-centred blooms which are freely produced. He compares them to Bacchus. It made a wonderful display as a weeping standard. Like other Brownells, it was slow starting but had the typical glossy foliage.

BROWNELL'S PINK PILLAR NO. 82 L.C. (Brownell '54) Mr. Westbrook (2 pls. 2 & 3 yrs.; Mult.) had little growth due to freezing back to the ground each year. He will try just once more. He thinks No. 83 is better. The clear pink blooms last well on the bush.

BROWNELL'S PINK PILLAR No. 83 L.C. (Brownell '54) While this has not yet exceeded 3½ feet for Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) he finds it harder than No. 82 and admires the steady production of bright sparkling 3 inch pink flowers. The writer's pink Brownells have got mixed up over the years, but we find them both to be handy, (to minus fifteen degrees) carefree shrubs or pillars to five or six feet, giving a

continuous display of good-sized blooms with many petals but little form, and of an especially bright attractive colour.

BROWNELL'S YELLOW PILLAR NO. 84 L.C. (Brownell '54) While Mr. Butwick's plants (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) tend to be more bush than climber, he considers it superior to Golden Showers in hardiness, bloom production, fragrance, and vigour. He has given away the Golden Showers. The writer would concur with Mr. Butwick, except that we still have hopes for Golden Showers.

BUISMAN'S GLORY FL. Buisman '52) While over age, this variety has not been previously reported, so we felt we should include Mr. Bryans optimistic findings. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) He says "Excellent plant, very vigorous - even more so than Frensham, foliage very good, flowers light red in well-spaced trusses. A very fine floribunda".

BURNABY H.T. (Eddie '52 int U.S.A. - P. & D. '54) Findings for Mr. Bryans (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) Mrs Palmer (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Webster (3 pls.; 2 and 4 yrs.; 1 Mult.; 2 Can.) and the writer are so similar that we shall ask Mr. Webster to state the case for all - "Indispensable for those who cherish large, perfectly formed exhibition blooms borne on long strong stems. The creamy-yellow colour deepens towards the centre and fragrance is absent or nearly so. Growth is vigorous but bloom production is only moderate as may be expected, having regard to the high quality of the blooms". He finds the foliage requires careful attention, although Mr. Bryans thinks it is fairly disease-resistant. Mr. Lawton's plant was slow and the flowers scarce and of poor colour so he is not impressed. The writer (3 pls.; 2 & 1 yrs.; Can. & Mult.) has also failed to obtain vigorous growth. (Perhaps it does not like our and.) Otherwise we are in accord with the findings of the majority.

CAFE FL. (Kordes '56) A good plant produced good bloom of a definitely most unattractive colour for Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who describes the colour as fawnish-brown. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 & 2 yrs.; Mult.) obtained fair growth and many full-petaled but rather loose blooms. The colour was better last year in a dull wet season than in this year's heat and drought. One of Mr. Webster's plants died (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) but the other made strong, bushy growth. However the blooms were a source of embarrassment and he is quite unreconciled to their shabby, shopworn appearance. The writer's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) failed to take hold, so the few small flowers (?) were really terrible. We should hope never to be served coffee of this colour. Nevertheless, after seeing Mrs. Naismith's bloom at the Toronto Show, we are willing to go along with Mr. Parker, who is apparently sufficiently interested to increase his planting.

CHAMPS-ELYSEES H.T. (Meilland '57) Mr. Buchanan is taken by the outstanding colour, which while dark red, still is bright, as if there were flecks of gold in it. The plant is spreading with good dark green foliage.

CHARMING MAID FL. (LeGrice '53) Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Norton, 2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2&3 yrs.;) and Mr. Webster (4 pls.; 3 & 4 yrs.; Can.) all admire the vigorous plant with good foliage and the beautiful single flowers, which Mr. Buchanan compares to Mrs. Sam McGredy, one of its parents, in colour and which Mr. Webster describes as orange-salmon. They also all complain of the fewness of

the blooms, described by Mr. Parker as "Charming". Mr. Norton regrets its lack of resistance to frost and is echoed by Mr. Webster, who also mentions the attractive reddish foliage, also derived from its parent. Concensus - quality if not quantity.

CHIC FL. (Boerner '53) Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) does not consider this important. It is a good bloomer, with good colour, which however fades unattractively and the dead flowers hang on.

CIRCUS FL. (Swim '56) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) still likes the colour, and it bloomed well and long. From fall planting Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) obtained profuse early blooms, and healthy foliage. After that, the flowers were slow and sparse. In his opinion it does not compare with Masquerade, planted in the same bed at the same time. Neither is Mr. Bryans (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) too enthusiastic. The foliage on a medium-height plant was not too resistant to black-spot, and while he admires the form and colour of the flowers, they were too few for a floribunda. In his district, Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) finds that this Rose is not winter hardy. Two out of three will have to be discarded. He likes the colour. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) disagrees with Mr. Billington. He likes it **better** than Masquerade. His plant was low-growing. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also admires the colour and finds with Mr. Billington that the early bloom is good. It continues to hold its high place in the affections of Mr. Hamilton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) Bloom production was always pleasing and of satisfactory quantity on medium plants with good foliage. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.;) enjoyed a good healthy plant with a good amount of bloom until mid-October. There was some fadings in August, Mrs. Morrison (1 pl ; 3 yrs.;) also enjoyed very good performance with plenty of bloom. She admires the variation of colouring. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) suggests that this makes a good bedder, with short bushy growth and good-lasting blooms. He finds cut-backs are not as good a plant as maidens. Showy flowers on a symmetrical plant seem aptly named to Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult) He also had many flowers in June and July, but little later. Mr. Webster (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees with Mr. Selwood that this might be more impressive in a mass planting. There is robust growth and healthy foliage, but there are long periods of waiting between crops of bloom. "The buds, with their gay colouring and fine form, invariably command attention but, alas, the expanded blooms of an indefinite yellow-pink blend are much less interesting."

CLARE GRAMMERSTORF FL. (H. Eg.) Kordes '57) Mr. Buchanan describes this one as a good yellow with a tinge of pink like a miniature Peace bloom. It makes a large plant with many flowers and may become a favorite. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) describes light shiny foliage - typical *rubiginosa* (*rubiginosa* is a synonym of *eglanteria*) with blossoms in clusters along the main stems rather than in sprays. In his garden the colour is light yellow fading to almost white. He concludes "A bear for blackspot", and because of this and its height - six feet the first year - it will be removed to the shrub border.

CLEOPATRA H. T. (Kordes '56) It did fairly well for Mr. Anderson in its second year (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and he considers it a fine scarlet and yellow bi-colour. Mr. Bryans concurs (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) The

plants were bushy and vigorous the first year, with good foliage and blooms of good form with plenty of petals and brilliant colour. He thinks it is much superior to Forty-Niner in every way. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) complains that the blooms, while beautiful, are not long-lasting, but he will retain it as a novelty. His plant was bushy, with very glossy, disease-resistant foliage. Where to put the additional plants he has ordered is the problem of Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) In Sydney it is a good grower and the most brilliant bi-colour - very deep red with bright yellow reverse. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees that it will probably be a good variety. He had short bushy growth and abundant blooms, which were full and of very good colour. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is always reluctant to report first year results with Canina understock, since it seems so slow in becoming established in light soil. Compared with an established plant of Tzigane we found the bloom of deeper rosy red but with a lighter, more creamy, reverse unlike the yellow reported by the others. Concensus - with its better growth it may supplant Tzigane in this colour class.

CLIMBING CHRYSLER IMPERIAL C.I.H.T. (Begonia int. Germaines '56) Vigorous growth to three feet and bloom in the fall, says Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Shaf.) and foliage and flowers identical with the bush type.

CLIMBING ENA HARKNESS C.I.H.T. (Murrell '54) With good growth and some blooms, Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has great hopes.

CLIMBING FASHION CIFI. (Mattock '56) Mr. Mitchell finds that this sport varies in colour from its parent in sometimes having a gold flush on the petals, which are larger than on the bush and very pretty. The plant bloomed once in early summer.

CLIMBING KARL WEINHAUSEN (This is evidently a climbing mutation of the Floribunda introduced by Tantau in 1942). There was not much climbing habit in evidence to Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) Very bright, deep red bloom in good sized clusters all season will make this welcome if it proves everblooming. He wishes to report again next year if and when it shows winter hardiness.

CLIMBING KORONA CIFI. (Kordes '57) This became a magnificent plant with a great deal of growth but did not bloom for Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) had growth to four feet and June bloom which appeared identical to that of its parent.

CLIMBING SPEK'S YELLOW CL. H.T. (Walter's '56) In the Western Ontario Sunparlour, Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports very vigorous growth to eight feet with bloom in June. Foliage and flowers were similar to its parent.

CLIMBING TORESKY CIFI. (Rosas Torre Blanca '56) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports good growth with several canes to eight feet but no first year bloom.

COCKTAIL S. (Meilland '57) (Parentage involves Climbing Tea, Climbing Polyantha, and Floribundas). This flower may be Mr. Buchanan's favorite for 1958. Not too much growth, but many single two inch flowers. From a slightly mossed red bud these developed into an outstanding bloom of crimson with bright yellow eye and yellow reverse.

COLUMBINE FI. (Poulsen '56) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) describes this as a miniature Peace, always charming, which grew well in spite of a rainy season. Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also praises the long-lasting blooms of interesting form and colour blend, like small H.T.'s. They are born singly or in pairs on a well-behaved plant and last

well when cut, even the small buds opening in water. He obtained thirty-six blossoms the first year. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also mentions the Peace colouring but thinks it has better form. A fairly tall bush produced a fair amount of small H.T. bloom. Consensus - should interest the Peace lovers. (Watch the Americans slap a new name on this one!)

CONCERTO FL. (Meilland '53) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mrs. Morrison (1 pl; 2 yrs) Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 & 3 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and the writer (6 pls.; 1-2-3 yrs.; Mult.) are in pleasant agreement about this Rose. Mr. Cadsby found growth slow and complains of lack of petals, Mr. Parker found that it stood up well in a dry season, and the writer found that the red spider love it. Mr. Webster writes the consensus - "The brilliant scarlet blooms against the dark green foliage are most effective and the plants are rarely without colour. Growth is strong and branching. A valuable acquisition."

CONTENTMENT H.T. (Boerner '56) This Rose was a rather low grower with two cycles of bloom in June and September for Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) The bloom was a lovely fragrant pink but had a confused centre. Petals were generally sharply reflexed and of heavy substance.

COPPER DELIGHT FL. (LeGrice '57) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports "Very pretty yellowish-orange blooms but the only plant in the garden that was covered with blackspot - so pulled it out." Apparently it was clean in Mr. Webster's garden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) but it failed to make much first-year growth and the coppery-yellow blooms, while very attractive, were scarce. He wishes to withhold judgment until it is fully established.

COY COLLEEN H.T. (McGredy '53) Mr. Bryans (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds many faults. Plants had only moderate vigour and the foliage was not particularly resistant to either blackspot or mildew. Only a few lovely buds, which opened into too-thin flowers, easily spoiled by rain. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) has had better luck. His bushes are good and improve with age, and there were many lovely milk-white buds. He does not mention the open flowers. Consensus - Enjoy the buds, Mr. Bryans.

DANSE DE FEU L.C. (Mallerin '53 int. J.&P. '56 and name changed by this company to Spectacular.) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) pulls out all the stops in praise of this Rose. It is a good grower, good climber, and its brilliant vermilion-orange made it a sheet of flame for a long period, although not as yet everblooming. It has caused a good deal of comment and should, he thinks, become "The Talk of the Town." Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Rugosa - weeping standard) reports a good showing for the limited amount of wood. After the main bloom it continued to produce a half dozen or so sporadic flowers. He feels it is too soon to give an honest opinion. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) while not using full organ, seems to agree in substance. He had good foliage on a good plant and a continuous display of long-lasting blooms. He also concurs that the bright colour, which he describes as orange-cinnabar, helps out the garden. Consensus - sounds almost "spectacular". Perhaps we should re-name it again - "Talk of the Town"

DON JUAN L.C. (Malandrone, int J.&P. '58) Mrs. Marshall 1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) expects this beautiful rich red climber to give much pleasure.

First year growth was satisfactory.

DOROTHY GOODWIN H.T. (Gregory '54) Mr. Anderson sounds disgusted. He had only one bloom by July 16th and it was not a sport - "just another ordinary Peace."

DORTMUND R.Kor. (Kordes '55) First year growth was good for Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) and he mentions that the canes are supple for winter protection if necessary. He saw one burst of bloom, which was a vivid scarlet with a bright eye which lightens up the flower.

EDDIE'S CREAM Fl. (Eddie '56) A light yellow which fades rapidly is not satisfactory for Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who feels he has better yellows and will discard this one in spite of fair growth and production. Mr. Webster is more optimistic. In an exceptionally dry season he had moderate growth and enjoyed the creamy-white blooms against a background of the gay, flamboyant orange-vermilion shades. (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.)

EDEN ROSE H.T. (Meilland '50 int. C.P. '53) This Rose is still one of Mr. Bryans favorites. (2 pls.; 2 & 1 yrs.; Mult.) The younger plant never really got started until fall, but the older one gave splendid performance. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also admires the lovely large blooms with very good fragrance, and the strong growth, but faults it for short petals and stinginess. The writer (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) has seen so few blooms that we barely remember that they were pink.

ELSINORE Fl. (Lindquist - int. Poulsen '57) Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) drops his usual caution to proclaim this variety a winner, judging from one year's experience. The blooms are very vivid (scarlet) the canes strong, and he is increasing his planting.

ETHEL SANDAY H.T. (Mee '54) Mr. Bryans (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) Reports quite satisfactory first year production with flowers of beautiful form and colour. Growth was tall and spreading, with rather thin stems. Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) also had good strong growth from his older plants, and admires the wonderful form and colour in early summer. He regrets that they are so bad in the fall. Not so impressed, apparently, is Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) saying tersely, "A good yellow rose. slow in blooming." While it faded in hot weather for Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) he had good early bloom, and it was wonderful in September. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 1-2-3 yrs.; Can.) still thinks highly of this Rose, which produces strong growth and some exhibition blooms, one of which lasted five days in the house after being cut on October 29th. Mr. McNeill (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) agrees with Mr. Keenan that this is an excellent Rose, with lots of bloom and fine foliage. He also had some blackspot, which we will forgive this time, since he spent much of the summer in Europe. Mr. Norton is discouraged (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.). His plants were hard hit by the late frosts and accomplished little this year. While no good in the rain, Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1 & 2 yrs.; Mult.) found it outstanding in this year's heat and drought. Good strong bushes gave more high class blooms than any other rose in the garden, with continual bloom from May until the end of October. The colour varies with him from apricot yellow to light yellow. Mr. Selwood is apparently less enthusiastic. His plant was lost in moving, and he has not replaced it. Mr. Webster's great expectations (2 pls.; 3 & 4 yrs.; Can.) have not been entirely realized. He goes along with Mr. Buchanan in noting good growth, good early flowers, and also the less attractive ones in autumn. He mentions the distinctive dark reddish

foliage. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 2 & 4 yrs.; Can.) can find no fault with this Rose. (It must be that Lake Superior air, sir.) He agrees with Mr. Webster that the beautiful foliage would alone make it worth growing, but it also takes his winter weather in stride and makes a big, upright, sturdy bush which gives freely of its yellow-apricot flowers. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) withholds all comment on first year canina results. Consensus - should be worth trying, especially by our more northern members.

FASHIONETTE FL. (Boerner '55) Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) saw the bloom as similar to Fashion in colour but somewhat flat in shape, and having mild fragrance. The vigorous bush bloomed well, and she cherishes the buds for corsages.

FANFARE FL. (Swim '56) Mr. Bryans (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Shaf.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agree on the virtues of this variety. Mr. Bryans finds it very lovely and much more floriferous than Circus except in the fall. Mrs. Gallagher found it grew taller in a wet season, and admired the gay, rosy-shaded yellow blooms, which were always in evidence. Mr. Selwood agrees with the company and finds no serious faults. Consensus - less well known than Circus, it may prove the better variety.

FAUST FL. (Kordes '57) Mr. Anderson is distressed. (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) The blooms start off well with nice yellow colour, then they flush with a red rash. He finds it an unusual type of colouring, and not very pleasing. Mr. Bryans (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports a colour sequence like Circus, but more flowers, except in autumn. A good, upright plant had healthy foliage all summer. Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) extols the foliage, bloom, height, and profuse blooming qualities. The blooms which are larger than many H.T.'s, are bright yellow with an overlay of pink in full bloom, which is more pronounced in hot weather. He sums up: "Outstanding in all respects and well merits the honors received in Europe."

FEURIO FL. (Kordes '57) "A low-growing orange-red with a steady succession of flowers all summer, but it blackspots and bloom quality is not up to Gertrude Westphal, reports Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees that the medium bushy plant is not as tall but more profuse than others of this hue. He mentions tough, light green, shiny foliage and blooms of 30 petals which reach 3½ inches when open.

FIRECRACKER FL. (Boerner '55) At first not impressed, by the end of the season Mr. Parker was very much so. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) He saw a bushy plant which bloomed freely, with large single flowers. It must be persuaded to more vigour before it will impress Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) but he apparently does like the semi-double bright cherry blooms, further brightened by yellow at the base and sometimes almost scarlet. He admits that the low bush is sturdy.

FIRE OPAL FL. (Boerner '55) While admitting that this is a nice addition, Mr. Butwick is not too excited. (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) The 2 inch blooms of 35 reflexed petals have Tea fragrance and drop clean. The bush tends to sprawl and is not immune to blackspot.

FLAMMENTANZ R. (Kordes '55) (H. Eg. x R. Kor.) A few small single red blooms sums up Mr. Anderson's first year results (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) found his plants inclined to bloom rather than climb. After planting late, he received a fair amount of semi-double flowers, similar in size and shape to Paul's Scarlet

Cl. The similarity to Paul's Scarlet was also noted by Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who had moderate growth for a climber and one cycle of bloom. There is agreement that this variety cannot be fairly judged the first year.

FLORIDA VON SCHARBEUTZ FL. (Kordes '57) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) must have had strong growth, as he lists this variety as a Grandiflora, and reports a few beautiful large blooms - reddish yellowish, copper colour. He also had mildew. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) lists this Rose as Floribunda or Grandiflora, and then points out that in England it received a Trial Ground Certificate as a Hybrid Tea. In the National Rose Annual it is reported as "Flowers borne several together ---". This agrees with Mr. Mitchell's finding, as does the orange-salmon colour of the loosely built 4 inch flowers. It grew tall, to four feet, with glossy dark foliage.

FORT VANCOUVER H.T. (Swim '56) "If you do not have this you are missing something," advises Mr. Parker (2 pls. 2 & 1 yrs.; Mult.) A very tall and upright plant carries flowers all summer. The colour is a good pink blend and the blooms, carried singly are fragrant and of exhibition size and quality.

FRED STREETER H.T. (Kordes '55) This is possibly the favorite yellow, as well as the hardiest, in Mr. Buchanan's garden. (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) He is enthusiastic about the good strong growth and large, fragrant, well-formed and long-lasting blooms, which also are good when cut. Dr. Reid of Port Rowan, while unable to make a formal report this year, stated in his letter that this variety was the best new rose he had acquired this year.

FRIEDRICH HEYER S. (Tantau '56) Parentage of this variety is not available. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) lists it as a Floribunda, but the fact that he had six feet of growth the first year would seem to justify Modern Roses V in calling it a shrub. For Mr. Mitchell it was a very vigorous, upright plant with tough shiny foliage. It gave a good repeat of the bright orange 3½ inch blooms of ten petals.

FROLIC FL. (Swim '53) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 4 ys.; 5 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) never tires of talking about and recommending this Rose. An amazing number of bright pink blooms are carried constantly on a four foot plant.,

FRUHLINGSCHNEE S. (Kordes '54 (H. Sp.) An apparently dried out plant was almost discarded when received by Mr. Norton, (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) but it lived to produce a few buds in September, which were promptly beaten into the earth by the rains and never opened. He hopes in 1959 to be able to echo Mr. Mitchell's previous favourable report.

FUSILIER FL. (Morey int. J. & P. '57) Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) likes the shape of the bright red flowers, and hopes for improved performance next year. Mr. Keenan's bush (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was planted late, but made good growth and produced good bright red flowers. He also is expecting better results another year. "Should be very popular," agrees Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) It made wonderful growth and bloomed right up to frost, and the bright cherry red blooms were very attractive. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) cannot fault this one. A good bush and foliage, and colour which holds well. Produces clusters of full blooms freely. Consensus - now, if we really need another bright red - - .

F. W. AYLESWORTH H.T. (Robinson '54) For Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 & 2 yrs.; Can.) this is a good deep crimson variety. It makes an upright plant with plenty of foliage, and the blooms are well-formed and sweetly fragrant, although rather scarce. For the writer, this Rose grows and blooms and has fragrance, but must lack personality, for it is the easiest plant in the garden to pass by without noticing. Perhaps it is because it is next to Josephine Bruce, the charmer.

GAIL BORDEN H.T. (Kordes '57) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) enthuses over the enormous high-pointed bloom on a good plant. He describes it as pale gold with peach to salmon-rose inside. He states that it holds its shape many days, and is ordering more stock. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) concedes apparently strong healthy growth and a pleasing colour combination but stoutly refuses to go off the deep end. It makes the exhibition list for Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who is also ordering more stock. He describes the flower as a large, full deep pink, on a bush of medium growth, and states that it is outstanding as a cut flower. Sturdy, medium growth - excellent for the first year, says Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who will join the majority in ordering more bushes. Mrs. Marshall will reserve comment for another year. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) apparently joins Mr. Dufton in staying out of deep water. The large open bloom of pink and yellow was pretty, but he saw no high centre. His bush was upright to 30 inches, with shiny foliage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) had fair production from a compact plant with good foliage. The blooms were a large, well-formed pink with yellow reverse and carried some fragrance, but he complains of a lack of petals. Mr. Webster (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is optimistic over the possibilities of this Rose as an important exhibition variety. It made moderate, erect growth in its first season and the few blooms which appeared were of high quality and faultless form. The deep pink colour, softened by yellow at the base, was extremely attractive. Consensus - The ayes have it, Mr. Dufton.

GERTRUDE GREGORY H.T. (Gregory '57) This mutation of Lady Belper is the best of the sports he has seen, avers Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reporting clean yellow, non-fading blooms with high centres on a bushy plant with strong growth.

GARDENDIREKTOR GLOCKER FL. (Kordes '57) Mr. Mitchell reports leathery dark foliage on a medium plant, and a profusion of red, semi-double $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch bloom.

GLADIATOR L.C. (Malandrone, int. J.&P. '55) Mr. Barton's hopes were dashed when his plant failed to survive the northern winter. Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) had an almost steady parade of blooms through to November after the plants settled down and put on some husky growth. It is fragrant, but has not yet proved a heavy bloomer. Mr. Cadsby is well pleased with the pillar type growth to ten feet (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.). It is constantly in bloom - the best repeater he has seen - and the flower form is excellent, although he still considers the colour a bit harsh. While Mrs. Marshall obtained rather reluctant growth even in the second year (1 pl.; 2 yr.) she thought the deep rosy-red blooms were stunning, and was astounded at the length of the stems. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) approves of the good plant and foliage, and well-formed H.T. type blooms, produced recurrently, if a bit stingily. In Vancouver the colour was light red. Due to winter damage it made very little growth, bemoans Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agreeing with Mr. Barton

that this is not for their area. He did obtain a few reddish blooms which were good for a climber.

GOLDBUSCH S. (Kordes '54) (Brownell's Golden Glow x H. Eg.) Mr. Buchanan's plant seemed to be a good one (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) but it produced lots of thorns, little wood and no flowers. (How could it live and do worse than that?)

GOLD CUP FL. (Boerner '57) Mr. Buchanan is not fully satisfied yet. (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) There was good growth but not enough flowers, and he noted some fading. Mrs. Marshall's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) failed to distinguish itself, but she is willing to wait another year for more of the brilliant yellow flowers which carry a pleasing fragrance. Mr. Thompson (1 pl.; 1 yr.) agrees with Mrs. Marshall on both lack of growth, and good colour. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) noted a small but healthy plant with the best non-fading and well-formed blooms we have yet seen in a yellow floribunda. It is certainly not too free. Consensus - if it will grow and bloom, the colour should make it popular.

GOLDEN DELIGHT FL. (LeGrice '56) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) had a few pale yellow blooms the first year.

GOLDEN FLEECE FL. (Boerner '55) Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) and the writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs. Shaf) repeat in unison, "Not impressed". We echo Mr. Cadsby's report of very poor growth, and Mr. Parker joins us in disliking the loose floppy blooms, which faded badly for him. Even the writer's Scottish thrift could not save it from its rightful place on the bonfire. It remains for the President (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Shaf.; 2 pls.: 1 yr.; Mult.) to report great pleasure and complete success. The sturdy, compact plants bloomed well and appeared disease resistant. The four plants were a delightful picture in September. (What is the magic secret, Mr. Keenan?)

GOLDEN MASTERPIECE H.T. (Boerner '54) There seems to be substantial agreement on this variety. Mr. Buchanan, (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) Mr. Cadsby, (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. McNeill, (2 pls.: 3 yrs) Mr. Parker, (2 pls. 4 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Webster, (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can) Mr Westbrook (2 pls.; 2 & 4 yrs.; Can.) and the writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) all really think it should be discarded, but only Mr. Cadsby has sufficient will power to definitely decide on this course. One of Mr. Buchanan's plants surprised him with 35 blooms and earned a reprieve. He admits to good bushy growth and colour which holds well. Mr. Cadsby had poor growth and scanty bloom. Mr. McNeill also agrees on the nice colour but growls about poor blooms with split centres and lots of blackspot. Mr. Parker still thinks it is no good, in spite of a few good blooms of good colour in the fall. Mr. Webster is just marking time until he gets around to digging it up. Mr. Mr. Westbrook, frost damage delays blooming until August, although it can then give good deep yellow flowers. On the strength of approval from England, the writer replaced our first half-dead sample, so we will at least have to keep it another season. It remains for Mrs. Wilks (1 pl.: 1 yr.: Mult.) to enthuse over a strong, upright, disease-free plant producing nicely-shaped blooms of good colour which open slowly and last well in cool weather. It was still budding after frost. (We hope it will prove hardier in Winnipeg than at Port Arthur.)

GOLDEN SHOWERS L.C. (Lammerts '56) "Still a flop" reports Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Cadsby begs to differ, (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) "A lovely yellow, although it opens quickly". One plant grew to six feet and bloomed profusely and continuously. The other went to twelve feet, bloomed once and then showed no signs of wanting

to repeat. Mr. Haslett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.;) has a good bloomer with good colour and healthy dark foliage, but in Willowdale the top winter-kills so badly that he cannot get it over five feet. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) merely has hopes for next season. It is very like High Noon in Mr. Parker's garden, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) but produces little growth, and the blooms fade quickly. He prefers High Noon. "May be golden but certainly does not shower", opines Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 & 2 yrs.; Mult.) The older specimen suffered severely in winter and subsequently made little growth. Growth is upright with no laterals. While the blooms fade badly in sunlight, he admires them in the bud, and finds that they last amazingly in water. The writer (1 pl. 1 yr.; Mult.) replaced the original dud and saw healthy growth and a few nice blooms. We feel that it is impossible to judge a climber the first year.

GOLDENE SONNE H.T. (Kordes '57) "All lived, all bloomed. Small but pretty yellow blooms", says Mr. Anderson tersely (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) Mr. Mitchell obtained golden yellow blooms of good form which maintained their colour. (1 pl., 1 yr.; Can.) The light shiny foliage had its under mid-ribs lined with sharp prickles, which would indicate a species cross to him

GOLDEN WINGS H.T. (Shepherd. int. Bosley '53) Mr. Webster (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) gives us the first Canadian report on this well-known American variety. "In its first year this made satisfactory growth and was rarely without bloom from early July on - not many at any one time but always a little colour. The single blooms of creamy-yellow have been compared to those of the lovely Mermaid but, while they are alike with respect to colour, there the similarity ends. They lack the size, petal texture and seductive charm of Mermaid's blooms but the plant itself is reputed to be hardy and, therefore, it might be preferable in areas where the tender Mermaid will not survive the winter conditions.

GRACE DE MONACO H.T. (Meilland '56) A cold June and a shady location combined to produce late blooming for Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Flowers were sparse but of excellent quality, borne on a very healthy plant with excellent foliage. When fully established this should be a good exhibition variety. Mr. Haslett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) received a small plant which made little growth, but the few flowers were very large and full, with strong fragrance. The colour was rose shades to silvery rose. Mr. Webster (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) had better growth the second season, and observed a few large handsome pink blooms of globular shape. (You may have his further comment upon request.)

GRAND GALA H.T. (Meilland '54) Fall planting resulted in a slow start and sparse blooms, though of excellent quality for Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Good, healthy foliage gives him hopes for better results next year. "A standout - one of the best bi-colours," exults Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) The medium deep red blooms with misty white reverse are freely produced on a good bushy plant. Growth was satisfactory this year, and bloom production also improved for Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) First blooming extended well into July, but fall flowers were frozen. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) reports a healthy plant, with fine blooms the second and third years. Mr. Webster does little exulting (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) "While the colour contrast is unusual, bloom production was disappointing and a high percentage of the blooms were of rather flat form. Growth was tall

but the foliage was sparse and highly susceptible to blackspot, in fact this and Monte Carlo were the first varieties to succumb." (Two with blackspot, Mr. Webster? Shame!)

GREEN FIRE FL. (Swim int. Armstrong '57) "A delightful yellow floribunda with semi-double flowers," exclaims Mrs. Marshall. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) While growth was not strong, she is very certain, on the strength of a bed she saw on the West Coast, that this will prove to be an excellent addition to her collection of floribundas.

GRISBI H.T. (Meilland '53) (Name changed to Sunlight in U.S.) This Rose is a fine memorial to Monsieur Meilland, in the opinion of Mr. Buchanan. (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) It was a good golden yellow to 5 inches, with slight fragrance, and fine for cutting. A good grower, the new growth was a beautiful red, changing to small green leaves. Mr. Haslett (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) must wait a year to report. His plant got off to a poor start and made no growth until fall.

HALALI S. (Tantau '56) (Has some *Rosa moschata* in its ancestry.) Mr. Buchanan's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) got a late start and made little growth, so he will withhold judgement.

HALO H.T. (Lens '57) Mr. Anderson is brief. "Slow growth and small white bloom - not equal to Virgo or McGredy's Ivory."

HAMBURGER PHOENIX R.Kor. (Kordes '55) Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports dark red semi-double blooms produced intermittently after the main June flush, and glossy, disease-resistant foliage on a vigorous bush. It looks promising to him.

HENRI MALLERIN H.T. (Mallerin '55) Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this a very promising yellow with good plant and foliage.

HIGHLIGHT FL. (Robinson '56) "Most brilliant orange-scarlet," says Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) "Most vivid scarlet in the rose family," echoes Mr. Parker. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) Both are increasing their planting. Mr. Buchanan notes that while vigorous, the plant tends to grow unsymmetrically. Mr. Parker has no complaints for first year. Comment - still another red floribunda, and apparently the brightest one yet.

HOBBY FL. (Tantau '55) This variety does very well in half light growing to 39 inches for Mr. Adamson. (3 pls.; 2 yrs.;) The flowers are bluish pink and it blooms all season. While growth is improving for Mr. Norton, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) he still considers it not satisfactory for a floribunda. He says "Colour is certainly different from other Roses," - and leaves us wondering.

ILSE HABERLAND FL. (Kordes '56) (listed as Grandiflora by Modern Roses V) While doing better in its second year, Mr. Anderson (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) feels unable to recommend this Rose. Rather large, rosy-pink blooms are of an unusual shape, but it is not very floriferous. In Mr. Mitchell's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) this is typical of a Hybrid Perpetual in growth, with large foliage and blooms, and is taken for a H.P. by many visitors. The ovoid bud opens to a huge cabbage type bloom of old rose pink, coming singly and in clusters. Seven feet of growth the first year has slated it for the shrub border. (What secret concoction came out of your basement to produce such growth, Mr. Mitchell?) Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is disappointed in the amount of bloom, although he had good upright growth. Comment - We wonder what grandparents the Old Master selected for this one? No parentage is available.

ISOBEL HARKNESS H.T. (Norman '57) From coast to coast everyone apparently got their heads together on this one. Mr. Buchanan, (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) Mr. Parker 1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agree in substance with Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who says, "The elegant, deep yellow buds of great purity are very attractive but the open blooms need more petals to achieve greatness. First year growth was fairly good. It may turn out to be a good garden decorative variety". Mr. Buchanan expects improvement when it is fully established, as does Mr. Jubien. It was not as well received on the West Coast, where both Mr. Parker and Mr. Selwood are distressed by the short life of the loose blooms, caused by the lack of petals. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) repeats the praise of the deep unfading yellow blooms but is very faint in his criticism of the lack of petals. He applauds this as "A real comer," with upright growth, ample foliage and, for a first year bush, a satisfactory number of blooms. Comment - certainly worth a trial. Poor reports from B.C. were probably due to the heat and drought, as thin blooms are notorious for their intolerance of these conditions. The writer, on his hot dry sand, always has to consider this characteristic.

JIMINY CRICKET Fl. (Boerner '54) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) likes the colour, and for her it bloomed well and long. Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 4 yrs.;) agrees with Mrs. Baillie, and mentions the low-growing compact plant. Mr. Bryan's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was slow starting, but developed well, with good foliage and fair disease resistance. He admires the good form and colour of the buds, but finds the open flowers too loose. Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) still likes the colour, but thinks the small, fleeting blooms do not justify this variety among the highly competitive floribundas. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) joins in the admiration of the brilliant colouring of the very attractive buds, but complains that they faded in the sun. Her plant was healthy. Mr. Parker is satisfied. (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) The very good growth results in good tall bushes. Although the colour varies, it blooms freely and is fragrant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr. Mult.) echoes Mr. Parker's comments regarding the good plant and foliage, the attractive but variable colour, and the fragrance. His bloom was intermittent.

JOSEPHINE BRUCE H.T. (Bees '53) With all deference to the fair lady involved, with whom we unfortunately are not acquainted, we venture to suggest that this rose is mis-named. This fickle brunette seems to have Latin characteristics rather than those of a Scottish lass. We could almost forgive our American cousins if they were to re-name this Rose - perhaps "Carmen"? In its third season Mr. Barton's plant finally became established and produced some fine blooms, much darker than previously. (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) He objects strenuously to the sprawling growth, in some cases almost lying along the ground. (You see what we mean - most unladylike!) Mr. Bryans is completely captivated. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Quote: 'Without a doubt the best deep crimson in my garden. Most of the blooms are a sheer delight.' "My only trouble with this rose is that there is not room enough in the garden to plant more of them," enthuses Mr. Buchanan. (6 pls.; 5 yrs.; 12 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) He cannot understand how she was overlooked for so long. The red is so deep as to be almost unbelievable, and in the fall rates several "wolf-whistles". ("Carmen" would enjoy that.) All blooms are not well-shaped, but he still rates it with Crimson Glory and Charles Mallerin as one of a trio of fine reds, and hopes their equal in yellows will some day be produced. Mrs. Cox (3 pls.; 3 yrs.) Considers it

the best red in the garden, with lovely form, even if a little shy. (Not "Carmen"!) Many blooms are of exhibition calibre, especially in June Mr. Jubien has succumbed at first sight. (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) For him this lovely red rose certainly takes the place of other reds, and he likes the fragrance too. He has ordered more plants. Josephine adds another willing captive in Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.; 1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who insists that good cultivation will produce exhibition blooms. He feels he obtained better growth from the plant on multiflora rootstock than from those on canina. (Softly, sir, Mr. Webster is listening.) Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is not yet smitten, but has a gleam in his eye as he contemplates next season. Growth was rather slow and spreading, but healthy. Some blooms were small, but there were a fair number of very nice red velvety blooms. La Bruce is still tops with that good Irishman, Mr. McNeill, (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) with whom another Scottish lass is also tops. (Not jealous, Mrs. McN.?) His only criticism is that some may not like the spreading growth. Mr. Norton (6 pls.; 2 & 3 yrs.; Can.) resists Josephine's wiles. Her production makes her worthwhile, but she fails to become one of our better reds because of the lack of a more upright growing habit. Another of her slaves is that discriminating gentleman, Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 & 2 yrs.; Mult) who exults over the many lovely dark velvet red blooms, most of excellent shape. He also records heavy wood and thick flower stems, a slight tendency to mildew, and bemoans her fickleness in withholding entirely her rich perfume in his garden. Mr. Selwood is not taken in (2 pls.; 2 & 3 yrs.; Mult.) Very ungallantly, he calls her "Ornery but interesting." Some plants behave well, others terribly. At times blooms are magnificent, but more often poorly formed. Then the flirt entices him with the perfume she withholds from Mr. Parker. Mr. Webster surrenders without a struggle, (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) refusing with a true lover's blindness to see any fault, and referring euphemistically to the growth as "Spreading". His words approach poetry - "I consider this to be one of the best dark crimson varieties for general garden cultivation. The blackish overlay on the rich crimson is very effective, while the heavy texture of the petals imparts unusual lasting powers to the large blooms, some of which, especially in autumn, are of exhibition quality. The growth is sturdy and spreading, while the blooms appear in crops. "Last, but not least among "Josie's" admirers comes Mr. Westbrook, (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who stands with hat in hand, and with red face, to humbly apologize for his remarks of last year. This year she chose to smile on him, and the blooms were magnificent - deep crimson with the velvet-black shade carried throughout the length of the petal. But the spell is not yet complete, for though he does not object to the spreading growth, he finds it one-sided. He is increasing his stock. (He's a goner!) In the writer's garden, the wench has remained adamant to all our advances. So we admire the colour, and inhale the gorgeous perfume which, withheld from Mr. Parker, she choose to wantonly toss in our path. And when we coax for just one of those exquisite blooms we seem to hear her derisive laughter. Josephine Bruce? - no no. Surely this is Carmen!

KARLSRUHE R.KOR. (Kordes '57) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) recommends this Rose as one of the nicer Kordesii. In half sun it did very well, producing large rose blooms.

KASSEL L.C. (Kordes '57) (another of mixed ancestry, with Hybrid Eglanteria in the background.) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports

lots of good bright red flowers on a strong growing plant to 3 feet. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also had three feet of growth but no flowers. He did obtain blackspot.

KOLN AM RHEIN R.KOR. (Kordes '56) Mr. Anderson's plant (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) was not very floriferous, and the pink blooms were not as pretty as Dortmund or Wilhelm. He hopes for better results in its third year.

KONRAD ADENAUER H.T. (Tantau '55) "A very fine, well-rounded crimson," claims Mr. Anderson. (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) He obtained fair growth in a poor growing year at Toronto. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) also likes this rose, although he objects to the name. Good crimson blooms, of good shape and good fragrance, are produced on a strong growing plant, whose bushy, branching habit also make it a good bedder. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agrees - "A very strong bushy plant produced a lot of blooms., Mr. Selwood likewise finds it a good, fragrant red for both garden and exhibition, if you like globular blooms. His plant was bushy and spreading. Poor growth in its first year causes Mr. Webster (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) to reserve judgment. Mr. Westbrook, (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) nods approval to the words of praise from the other reporters. Large, well-formed blooms last exceedingly well on the bush, with no trace of blueing. The bush appears strong, but he would appreciate more basal shoots instead of growth from well up on main stems. Comment - The writer is not troubled by the possible lack of euphony in this name, since it identifies the sturdy and admirable old German statesman. Perhaps this Rose is well named, Mr. Buchanan.

KORONA FL. (Kordes '53) For the first year, Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this variety very good, and he is increasing his planting. The flowers were very bright orange-red and borne on strong canes.

LADY MAISIE ROBINSON H.T. (Kordes '55) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) likes this one, which is especially good in arrangements. His blooms were two-toned pink on a white base, with good form which, however does not hold well. Plants were strong and bushy. An interesting bi-colour - more of a novelty, is the opinion of Mr. Butwick. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) The flowers lacked form and substance and collapsed quickly in hot weather. Bloom production was low. An improvement in growth and production has saved it from being discarded by Mr. Norton. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) He still criticizes the blooms for lack of lasting power.

LA JOLLA H.T. (Swim '54) Colour and form are excellent, but the sparse growth is inclined to be weak, comments Mr. Haslett. (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) This Rose has been unsatisfactory in Mr. Jubien's garden, (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) although he admires it in other gardens. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) had better growth and good foliage in its third year. Blooms were of good colour and shape, but he could do with more of them. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) also admires the lovely soft pink blooms, but plant growth has been slow, and there was some late blackspot. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) was successful in growing a good sturdy bush with large flowers of pleasing colour, which often washes out, however. There was some fragrance, and fair to good form in early season.

LAMPION FL. (Tantau '56) Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agree on the splendid strong bushy growth, and the attractive, brilliant blooms, which for Mr. Norton were flat,

single, deep red, rather sparsely produced; while Mr. Webster describes small but brilliant flowers of fiery orange-vermilion - a colour class with much strong competition.

LEVERKUSEN R. Kor. (Kordes '54) This variety grew to 6 feet and wintered well at Toronto as did all the Kordesii varieties, in a year when the Hybrid Teas seemed to be damaged more than at any time in the last four years, reports Mr. Anderson. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) The flowers are yellow.

LICHTERLOH S. (Tantau '53) (This has been previously listed as H. Eg., but Modern Roses V gives the parentage as Red Favourite x New Dawn. Chasing these back, we found Tea, Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Polyanthas, and Rosa roxburghii, R. rugosa R. wichuraiana, but no eglanteria unless it is hidden in one of the "x seedlings." Let's leave it as "shrub to 3 or 4 feet.") Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) approves of this variety. "A very fine and interesting small bush rose, it blooms continuously and the crimson flowers are very long lasting." Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) obtained very little bloom and very poor growth, but his observations in other gardens gives him hopes for 1959 when it is established. Mr. Webster also gives his approval. (1 pl.; 2 yr.; Can.) "A valuable recurrent four foot shrub, it continues to delight with bright, unfading scarlet blooms borne in small clusters."

LILAC TIME H.T. (McGredy '55) While he does not consider this Rose an exhibition type, disbudding and "special treatment" enabled Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) to win Best in Show and the return to him of the Merryweather trophy. Medium sized, dark shiny foliage on a 4 foot upright plant which freely bears fragrant, medium-sized fragrant blooms of lavender-lilac. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) fails to exhibit any "Best in Show" enthusiasm. There are plenty of thin, fragrant blooms, which turn pink as they age, and are inferior to Prelude in colour and shape. The writer can vouch for the attractiveness of this one as seen in Mr. Mitchell's garden last June.

LILIBET FL. (Lindquist '55) (This name, which was unauthorized, is not recognized in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and we regret that Canadian nurseries have slavishly followed the practice of United States firms in thus listing it. The National Rose Society has changed the name to "Fairy Princess.") Mrs. Gallagher, (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Hamilton, (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Lawton, 1 pl.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) and Mr. Thompson, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) all agree that this is a very pleasing floribunda, with very attractive buds, freely produced on a good healthy plant. We find it hard to believe that this is the same variety as the faded, spotted, blackspot-denuded weakling which we, and many others, long ago discarded.

LITTLE DARLING FL. (Duehrsen '56) One of the best, and very well named, declares Mr. Selwood. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) The pink and yellow blend is of good colour and an arrangers' delight. Makes a tall plant, with good foliage - just a little mildew.

LIVING H.T. (Lammerts '57) Mr. Bryans (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is entranced with the blooms of variable coppery-orange, suffused with neon red, which are especially breathtaking in autumn. The strong, bushy plants are very vigorous, the foliage disease-resistant, and bloom production continued to improve through the season. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees that the orange-red buds are very beautiful, but finds the open rose a little disappointing. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also approves of the healthy growth, good colour, and nice

buds, but finds with Mrs. Gallagher that they open quickly to loose flowers. He objects to the name. "Vivid flame" is Mr. Parker's description of the colour. (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) He also had good growth, but repeats the objection to the thin blooms, which do not hold.

LONDON TOWN H.T. (Letts '55) This was a real find in the opinion of Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who picked it because of the same raiser's excellent Anne Letts. Hear this - "Heavy dark foliage, splendid upright growth to forty inches, and blooms always coming singly on long stiff stems. The colour is pink, with a mixture of salmon and apricot, with a gold base that extends well up into the petals. The fragrant bloom has only about 25 stiff petals but its beautiful form stands up well. (You have us drooling, Mr. M.)

LOVE SONG H.T. (Fisher - int. C.P. '55) Growth continues to be slow but steady for Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) and the blooms are nice in colour and shape, - "Sort o' gave him a longing to see more of them". Must do better, or else," threatens Mr. Mitchell. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) He found it inconsistent, with a few attractive blooms and only 24 inches growth. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) admires the sturdy plant and good foliage, but the flowers, while wonderful in their early stages, did not withstand either heat or wetness. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees with Mrs. Morrison that the blooms are well-formed at times and an attractive pink blend in the early stages. He complains that it is a sparse bloomer, and that the blooms have split centres and fade. This Rose was quite unimpressive in its first year in Mr. Webster's garden. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) He hopes it may improve when established. For the writer there is no song - just a succession of sour notes. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 1 maiden, Mult. and Can.) The original plant won't grow but refuses to die. The maiden bloomed, but we are cold to the colours and their combination in this flower.

LUMINA FL. (Tantau '55) Mr. Anderson is less than overwhelmed. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) "An average amount of tomato coloured blooms."

MADAME RENE COTY H.T. (Meilland '55) Mrs. Cox (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) is disappointed with the rather shapeless blooms with split centres. She assures us it cannot compare with Tzigane or Sultane.

MAGENTA FL. (Kordes '55) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this a most outstanding deep mauve with the colour holding to the end, and a rich musk scent. Some crowding of the individual blooms causes the truss to appear top heavy at times. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) also finds the trusses too heavy, but considers it free blooming and interesting, with small ovoid buds turning into beautiful 2 inch rosettes of soft mauve. He suggests that the inappropriate name may scare growers away from it.

MAHAGONA H.T. (Kordes '56) This Rose is fascinating to Mrs. Gallagher when it finally gets around to blooming (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) Still a small bush with small leaves in its second year, it produced a few bronzy blooms in summer for Mr. Westbrook, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) but then proved itself with several excellent flowers in the autumn.

MAIGOLD S. (Kordes '53) H.Sp. in background) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) had little growth and no bloom the first year, but hopes it will develop into a colourful yellow shrub.

MARGARET H.T. (Dickson '54) Mr. Dickson's colleen has many stout admirers. "Grand in every way," proclaims Mr. Bryans. (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) He finds the foliage no weaker than many others. Mrs. Cox (3 pls.; 1 yr.) enjoyed many perfect and beautifully shaped pink blooms on

plants of excellent habit. As in Nova Scotia, so also in Quebec it is admired. It is a splendid addition to the garden of Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who admires the flowers of clear pink with yellow base. She is not surprised that it "sprawls" for the catalogue said it would. "One of the best all-around pinks that has come out for a long time," raves Mr. Jubien. (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) "A strong grower with lovely pink roses all summer and fall." Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 1-3-4 yrs.) agrees and adds that the blooms are of exhibition calibre and that it is the first H.T. to bloom in his garden. He recommends this Rose as a good one for the average grower. Mr. Lawton is also captivated. (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) It was the best Rose in his garden in number of blooms and even colouring - in bud by May 16th and still bearing buds and three blooms on Nov. 6th. Visitors gave it high praise. Growth was good and healthy. It is still good with Mr. McNeill, although he would like to see more good blooms and a little less blackspot. "Our best pink Rose," affirms Mr. Norton, (4 pls.; 1 & 2 yrs.; Can.) and proudly adds "Freely of blackspot this year." Mr. Parker's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) did little the first year, so he reserves judgment. Also an admirer is Mr. Selwood. (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) He considers it an excellent Rose - a strong plant with healthy foliage which continues to perform satisfactorily. Mr. Thompson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 1 pl.; 1 yr.) praises it as an outstanding pink with long, pointed buds which did well all season, but complains of lack of fragrance. Mr. Webster is sorely disappointed. After losing his first specimens, the replacements made moderate growth, bloomed sparingly and were amongst the first victims of blackspot. The buds and blooms were of excellent form while the colour was weak and indefinite and the foliage poor. (You must meet Mr. Norton some time, Mr. W.) The writer, (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.; 1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.; several maidens) retains a lingering affection for "Maggie" although we must agree in substance with Mr. Webster. We have succeeded in developing in our garden, over the years, a rugged all-conquering strain of blackspot against which the poor girl is helpless. She stands blushing among her fully clothed sisters with all her limbs showing like a brazen chorus girl. (Perhaps the Webster garden has become inoculated with *Diplocarpon Rosae Gallowayi*!) But Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can.) comes to her defence. "One of the best light pinks. Large blooms of classic form and one of the first to flower. Requires very little disbudding. Plant is upright and strong. The foliage could stand a little more substance."

MARIGOLD H.T. (Lens '55) Mr. Buchanan reports large apricot-salmon blooms that last well, borne on a strong bushy plant that stands out in the bed. He could not detect the reported fragrance. (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr. Can.)

MEG CL.H.T. (Gosset, int. Harkness '55) Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) obtained five feet of growth and large H.T.-like foliage. The bloom was very pretty - 3½ inch, almost single, pink, shaded apricot and with prominent stamens. There was no repeat. Although planted late, it grew well and gave a few blooms for Mr. Parker. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) He budded four and two bloomed as maidens - very beautiful blooms, but requiring shade.

MESSAGE H.T. (Meilland '55) (Introduced this year in U.S.A. as White Knight.) The bush was not vigorous and blooms were sparse but of good quality, states Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) He hopes for better results in its second year. Mr. Cadsby is sold (2 pls.; 1 & 2 yrs.; Mult.)

"The best white rose yet for exhibition and general garden cultivation," he exults, but finds that it must be in a favourable position and must be given time to mature. It was a bad winter in Quebec, and Mr. Jubien's plant was winter-killed. (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers it promising. It made good vigorous growth and the production of the medium-sized blooms was better than average for a new plant. Mrs. Marshall's contribution deserves a quote. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) "I have been going around all summer muttering things about this Rose. I did not feel that it could compare with my beloved Virgo. So what happens? This autumn Message has at last sent me the Message! (ouch, Mrs. M!) It put on a terrific one-bush show that made me ashamed of all the things I had said. Have a healthy respect for it now. But still treasure my elegant Virgo." Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is less exultant. One of his plants failed to grow but the other did well, with a fair amount of bloom. The flowers opened well in wet weather but were not full enough for exhibition. Mrs. Palmer (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is very disappointed so far. Although quite a free bloomer, the buds are thin and the colour is not a clear white. Mr. Parker has no doubts, (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) proclaiming loudly, "Easily the best white, in fact one of the best varieties." It is a strong, bushy plant and blooms are freely produced, of very good form - many being of exhibition quality. Mr. Webster (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) admits the strong growth and the good production, but misses the immaculate bud form of Virgo and the substance of Misty Morn. Nevertheless, he considers this a valuable garden variety. He whispers of mildew. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) raises his voice in complete agreement with Mr. Parker. Growth was tall and compact with very firm stems each carrying a single bloom. The flowers were pure white and of exhibition form, having more petals than Virgo. He could find no perfume, but considers it outstanding and is ordering more stock. Mrs. Wilks wishes us to discount her report because of late planting and an abnormal year, with frosts as late as June 24th. Her plant was strong and upright but not bushy, and seemed to be disease-resistant. The few buds were nicely shaped, but the open blooms lost shape and did not last in hot weather. She would like to judge it in a normal year. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) succeeded on the third try in obtaining a live plant. While we cannot echo Mrs. Marshall or Mr. Parker, we have hopes for another year.

MIDNIGHT H.T. (Swim '56) Mr. Haslett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) are agreed that this is a very poor variety, not to be recommended.

MISS FRANCE (Gaujard '56) (Listed last year as Floribunda, by Modern Roses V as Grandiflora, and by the National Rose Society as H.T.) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) describes this as the same colour as Independence, not as free, but on a better plant, which is doing well, making a fairly tall bush. Mr. Norton will not replace his plant which was winter-killed. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.)

MOJAVE H.T. (Swim '53) Extremely colourful but a bit thin and with low bloom production, finds Mr. Bryans. (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) He had tall, erect growth after a slow start. This was another plant which Mr. Jubien lost to the severe winter. (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) enjoys a very tall, vigorous plant with plenty of bloom on long stems until late autumn. The rather unusual colour attracts attention, but does not harmonize well with its neighbours. Because of its occasional striking colour, Mr. Selwood retains it, (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; Mult.)

even though it does not have enough petals. The writer (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; Shaf. & Mult.) agrees with Mrs. Morrison's appraisal, although we still like its parent, Signora, better.

MONTEZUMA Gr. (Swim '55) Several of our most experienced members have pointed out that this variety behaves like a Hybrid Tea and should be so classified. There is complete agreement on its many splendid qualities, fine, vigorous, erect plant, excellent form and colour (which however, no one attempts to describe. Last year Mrs. Gallagher called it orange-salmon.) The blooms last long, either on the bush or when cut. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) had no bloom after July, but has planted four more with great expectations. Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.) mentions the long stems and freedom from blackspot and mildew. Mr. Bryans (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) would welcome more of the fine blooms. Its first year performance was very exciting, and it looks like a winner to Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Hamilton's plant (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Shaf.) has developed splendidly, with excellent bloom production, and the good-sized flowers last well in the garden or when cut. Mr. Haslett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) repeats in substance what Mr. Hamilton has said. Everybody is talking about this rose, says Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) and agrees that the colour is outstanding. He places it next to Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) repeats all its virtues, and considers it better than Queen Elizabeth. Tall, free-branching, with very beautiful roses in abundance exclaims Mrs. Morrison. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) Growth and bloom production continue to be good for Mr. Norton (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) but he feels this should be classified as a Hybrid Tea. Mrs. Palmer (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) must consider this the best Rose in her garden. A terrific bloomer, it is always sending out shoots of new growth, and the cut bloom lasts the longest of any variety. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 & 2 yrs.; Mult.) sides with Mr. Lawton in thinking it is better than Queen Elizabeth this year, even though the good colour suffered in a hot dry season. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) agrees with Mr. Norton that the blooms are of H.T. form, and quite fit for exhibition, coming usually one to a stem. He can find no least fault with it. Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Shaf. and Can.) continues to admire the lovely blooms, but would welcome more of them. Again we hear "Grows and blooms like a Hybrid Tea, in which group it should be classified." Mr. Westbrook was unfortunate. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) "Failed to make much growth, due to may frosts. This may not be too hardy in this area, as it was more seriously damaged than any other plant during the spring. Blooms rather pleasing with their loosely formed orange red colour. On the basis of one year's trial am not impressed. The writer saw a dull bloom on the show bench and was not sufficiently impressed to obtain this variety. How wrong can one be?"

MOONSPRITE Fl. (Swim '56) "Mildly fragrant, many petalled, creamy yellow blossoms with faint pink flush on outer petals, freely produced on an erect growing plant," states Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) He finds the bloom suitable for small arrangements. The foliage is excellent.

MORGENSONNE Fl. (Kordes '54) Mr. Anderson's plants (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) were fairly vigorous and did well, producing dark yellow blooms. While this variety is a very good yellow and made good spreading growth with plenty of bloom, Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) still prefers Clare Grammerstorf.

MOULIN ROUGE Fl. (Meilland '53) While the colour is outstanding Mr. Bryans (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers this variety inferior in every

way to Frensham and Alain. Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) also admires the great number of brilliant scarlet, unfading blooms, on a vigorous spreading bush. His complaint is that the petals do not drop cleanly. Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has no complaint, considering this to be the best of the Meilland red floribundas. He admires the velvety texture of the blooms, carried in well spaced trusses, although without fragrance. The foliage is glossy, and the plant more hardy and disease resistant than most. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 & 3 yrs.; Mult.) also likes the very well shaped blooms of good colour, but the plants were not as good as usual, in a hot dry year.

NYMPH FL. (Dickson '53) In Sydney, the flowers resemble Fashion, but the large bush is more prolific for Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) He faults the large trusses as being somewhat crowded. In Toronto, bloom production does not compare with Fashion, says Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) However, the blooms are longer lasting, and growth is good. On Vancouver Island it also blooms freely, reports Mr. Parker. (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) (It must like the salt air!) It makes medium, upright growth, but the stems are too crowded for a good plant. Mr. Webster likes it. (4 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Can.) He notes with Mr. Buchanan a similarity in colour to its parent, Fashion, and admires the semi-double blooms, borne in huge trusses. The tall, very vigorous bushes are rarely without colour. (How do they get salt air in Streetsville?)

OBERON FL. (Dickson '55) Mr. Buchanan is disappointed. (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) His plant accomplished nothing, and has been discarded. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has much better growth this year. It has shiny, disease-resistant foliage and blooms similar to Nymph and Spartan.

PAGEANT H.T. (Boerner '53) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is discarding this Rose in favour of others in the same colour group, such as Cleopatra and Tzigane, which he considers superior. Having had poor growth and few blooms, Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is following suit.

PAPILLON ROSE FL. (Lens '56) "This is a gem," proclaims Mr. Mitchell, (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) rating it next to Faust as the best in its class that he has seen. His comments seem to indicate that he feels that these two should be listed as Hybrid Teas. The bushy plant grew to 30 inches and bloomed profusely. The flowers were of brightest pink - lighter than Queen Elizabeth - and of excellent H.T. form and size.

PARADE L.C. (Boerner '53) "Revived after the May freeze to produce a continual succession of deep pink blooms - larger than most climbers - and gave a fine autumn display," exults Mr. Barton. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) He feels that if the Port Arthur winter does not necessitate too hard pruning it should give a wonderful performance. With growth to 8 feet, Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) agrees that this is wonderful, with good deep pink bloom all summer. There is no fading, petals drop cleanly and the plant is always neat. While the writer's plant has not yet exceeded six feet, (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) we can agree otherwise with the above favourable reports. The very full blooms are an especially clear, attractive shade.

PARKJUWEL S. (Kordes '56) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Rubiginosa) lists this rose as a centifolia. Modern Roses V now gives its parentage as "Independence x a red Moss rose" (Herr Kordes really mixes them up!) Mr. Anderson reports heavy bloom in June of a rather dull pink, and bushy growth from four to six feet.

PECHTOLD FLAME H.T. (Verschuren-Pechtold '53) Since this Rose is one of the best in Mr. Westbrook's garden, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) he is at a loss to understand why it has been dropped from the catalogues. In spite of winter damage and being moved to a new location the plant made excellent growth and became a fine compact upright bush. The orange-scarlet blooms leave nothing to be desired, whether in bud or open.

PERFECTA H.T. (Kordes '57) Although all bloomed, growth was slow for Mr. Anderson's (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) The later blooms seemed to be more attractive, and lasted better. He hopes to learn to like the colouring. "Flowers magnificent in early and late summer", approves Mr. Bryans, (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.; 1 pl.; 1 yr., Can.) and describes the colour as ivory cream with golden base and deep carmine pink (tips). Good strong plants were still not as bushy as he had expected. Foliage was good and showed satisfactory disease resistance. "Boy, oh boy, what a flower! - and almost unbelievably double", exclaims Mr. Buchanan. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) He agrees with Mr. Bryan's description of the colour and notes the absence of perfume. The plant was not too vigorous, so he wishes to report further next year. Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can. & Mult.) concedes that some blooms are nothing short of magnificent, but doubts if its performance will match Peace. He sees a similarity in growth to Mirandy - bronzy foliage on strong, upright stems, and also weak necks. He also saw some mildew. Mrs. Cox (2 pls.; 1 yr.;) believes that next season this will prove to be a really great Rose. Her plants made vigorous growth with excellent shiny leaves, resistant to disease. She admires the beautifully shaped flowers of about sixty petals, but did not see too many of them. On the Bay of Fundy the colour was white with red border. "I was terribly disappointed with the colour combination, and for this reason would not consider increasing my planting", writes Mr. Dufton (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) He found no fault with the vigor and foliage. (We admire a man with the courage of his convictions, but warn that there will be an argument the next time we meet, Mr. Dufton!) Fair growth but only a few of the long-lasting blooms forces Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) to withhold judgment for another year. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also wishes to withhold comments for another year, although he likes what he has seen, - strong growth of medium height and eight blooms, with the petals recessing into a solid flower. Mr. Mitchell (12 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) expresses his appreciation to the originator with "Thanks, Wilhelm" He enthusiastically describes the three foot upright plants with excellent foliage - like polished copper turning shiny green - and the immense, many petaled, high centred, four inch bloom, three inches in depth and of spiral form. The colour was ivory with a dab of crimson on the edge of the petals, and in the fall this crimson suffuses through the whole flower. "The best should come first", proclaims Mr. McNeill, removing this Rose from its alphabetical position to place it at the top of his report. Extensive observation of it in Belgium, Germany and Ireland last summer, as well as the fine plants in his own garden, has convinced him that this is the greatest rose ever. It has everything, including lots of fragrance, and his only complaint is that he cannot find room for a thousand more plants. (Mr. Mitchell promises us a bed of fifty in Windsor to admire next summer.) There was some blackspot in late fall. "Very disappointing after such an illustrious advertising buildup", regrets Mr. Norton. (4 pls.; 1 yr.;

Can.) Growth was fair but the blooms were far from pleasing. He softens the criticism by admitting that it was an unusual season and hopes for better results another year. Mrs. Palmer thinks this Rose will become a great favourite. (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) It has very good habits, and lots of bloom of exhibition form. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) has increased his planting to four so he will be better able to judge next year. He finds the blooms to be better shaped than Peace, and fragrant also. Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is another who is withholding final judgement. His plants were very slow in breaking into growth and the few blooms were smaller than expected, but of excellent form and interesting colour. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) received two tiny plants which grew astonishingly and finally made tall compact bushes with many basal shoots showing in late summer. He foretells large bushy plants in another year. He considers the bud form hideous - small, squat and dull black - but the open blooms are perfect in form and colour, the reflexed petals of a rich cream bordered with deep rose being spectacular. The black outer petals seem to fade out, unlike its parent Karl Herbst. One of the best lasting cut flowers, although it does suffer from weak flower stems. He can detect some scent, occasionally. Unwittingly, Mr. Westbrook takes issue with Mr. Norton, feeling that it has not been over-advertised, and will triple his stock. He wonders of it could become another great parent Rose in the way Peace has. The writer (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) received stock from the originator, and they were by far the finest European plants we have ever seen. Apparently the great Herr Kordes could give some lessons in propagating and handling plants as well as in hybridizing. They took hold at once and made fine, bushy specimens with grand foliage, which began blooming in June and continued until frost. Making allowances for canina rootstock on our light soil, we expect exceptional growth next season, and more representative blooms. We noted at times most of the faults which have been mentioned - buds somewhat less than immaculate, weak necks, (or was it blooms too heavy for their stems?) or the colour a bit weak. We saw no disease - the foliage seemed perfect. AND. When it chooses to open one of those huge blooms on a strong stem, with its rows and rows of petals, each perfectly reflexed to a point and glowing with its distinctive tones, what unprejudiced judge could ever place it second to any other Rose in existence? Now we find our opinion corroborated by the report that Perfecta placed Best in Show at the fall show of the National Rose Society in London, England. We venture to predict that another season will win over most of our Doubting Thomases.

PINK CHARMING H.T. (Leenders '55) While this variety was a good grower, it did not distinguish itself from older pink bedders for Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) He still thinks Picture is far superior. Mr. Dufton has seen enough (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) to convince him that this Rose is well named, and he thinks it will prove to be one of the good pinks. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) has this "on his list" as a good garden Rose, from which he has cut a lot of bloom for the house. Mr. Parker's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) has not done well, so he reserves his opinion until he sees his maidens. Mr. Webster is all smiles. (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) "One of the most satisfactory bedding varieties in our garden. The shapely, even-toned pink blooms of moderate size are borne very freely on vigorous, bushy plants." Comment - Mr. Cadsby is out-voted.

PINK FAVOURITE, H.T. (Peterson-Dering '56) Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2 an 3 yrs.; Mult.) admires the very beautiful foliage and excellent plant habit. There is not much fragrance, and many stems carry candelabra blooms. The flowers do not last well on the show bench. Intermittent, but not sparse bloomer.

PINK LUSTRE H.T. (Verschuren, int. J&P '57) Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) get their heads together to sing the praises of this Rose. Mr. Cadsby terms it a "Dark Horse" which looks like a pink Peace, and a good grower having lovely blooms of exhibition quality, in spite of occasional split centres. He thinks we will like it. Mrs. Marshall refers to the luminous quality of the blooms, which she assumes had something to do with its naming. She is very pleased with the many excellent qualities which overcome its slight defect of blooms a bit loose, which do not stand too much heat.

PINK SPIRAL H.T. (McGredy '53) Mr. Bryan's plants do not get going properly until the end of July. (2 pls.; 2 & 1 yrs.; Mult.) The flowers are beautiful, but need more foliage beneath them. While Mr. Buchanan likes the shape and colour, the plant deteriorated so he will discard it. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also had little growth the first year, but he likes the pretty, deep pink, high centred bloom. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) records good growth in a poor season giving her many long pointed blooms of reddish-pink. Quebec had a wet season. On Vancouver Island it was hot and dry and Mr. Parker's plants (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) which are usually strong growing with well-shaped blooms, did poorly. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) finds it an erratic performer, which can be very good. Mr. Webster (3 pls.; 2 - 4 yrs.; Can.) sums up the experiences of our other reporters. "We still esteem the full, well-formed, deep pink blooms, but in the past dry season they were produced rather sparsely. The growth habit is not symmetrical and the foliage is not carried well up the stem as in most varieties." Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) found the early blooms deficient in colour and petals - probably due to spring frost damage - but later ones a deep pink of good form and, at their best, beautiful. The upright growth and foliage were good.

POLLY PRIM FL. (Eddie '54) This variety did well again this year for Mr. Jubien. (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) While not vigorous, he likes it in its colour class. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) agrees that it is a good yellow, with blooms that do not appear in clusters and last well. It wintered well, and growth was strong. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; also admires the good healthy plant and blooms of good colour, but feels there are not enough of them for a floribunda. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 1 yr.) hopes he will have better growth and more of the very nice yellow blooms in another year. Mr. Parker makes it brief. "A much better Goldilocks." (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) Supports the general approval of the clear yellow blooms, which resemble small Hybrid Teas, but echoes Mr. Lawton's complaint about their scarcity.

PRELUDE H.T. (Meilland '54) Mr. Bryan's is not impressed. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) It grew like a floribunda and had a good number of flowers which were a poor colour and of equally poor shape. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) begs to disagree. He likes it very much and thinks it is worth a place in anyone's garden. Growth was terrific, and there was hardly a day without a flower. He finds the lavender-mauve colouring quite pleasing. It bloomed practically all

summer for Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) so she has concluded that it must be a rainy season Rose. The rather pale mauve seems not very interesting, but different, so she has decided to keep it. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) suggests that many people do not like this Rose because it is such a different colour, but for just that reason he does like it, along with Lavender Pinocchio and Sterling Silver. Mr. Parker agrees, (2 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Mult.) considering it the best of its colour, and having a nice fragrant bloom. His growth has greatly improved, and he finds that it needs shade. The writer (2 pls.; 3-2 yrs.; Mult.) joins those who like this colour, agreeing with Mr. Parker that it is the best in its class which we have seen. However we are still waiting for the "terrific growth" and "all summer bloom."

PREMIER BAL H.T. (Meilland '55) This was one of the most admired Roses in Mrs. Morrison's garden, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.;) on account of the delicate colouring - ivory white with crimson edging on the petals. The plant was vigorous but the blooms did not withstand wet weather.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER H.T. (Hill '53) Mr. Buchanan's plants (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) have been in bloom all summer, and leave nothing to be desired. The colour is a good medium red which holds well, and the shape of the blooms amazes him. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) also admires the very lovely rich red blooms, which she finds good in arrangements. Rather slow plant growth the first year improved the second year. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) has not seen enough blooms to become excited about this one. An occasional one was certainly large enough, but they seem to lack character.

PRESTIGE S. (Kordes '57) (eglanteria and moschata among its ancestors.) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) recommends this variety as a small shrub. He had several beautiful red blooms, larger but similar to Lichterloh. Mr. Mitchell agrees that it is a good addition to the shrubs. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) An upright, bushy plant to four feet, with large dark green foliage was perpetual flowering. The large, semi-double blooms were light crimson.

PRIMA BALLERINA H.T. (Tantau '57) Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) declares that this Rose has real class - it is not coarse or oversized. Deep pink blooms on long rigid stems with strong necks have a tight whirl to the petals. The forty inch plant carries large, heavy, dark foliage.

QUEEN ELIZABETH GR. (Lammerts '54) Mr. Billington, (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Borland, (1 pl.; 1 yr.) Mr. Bryans, (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Cadsby, (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Hamilton, (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) and Mr. Jubien, (1 pl. 3 yrs.; Mult.) form the cheering section for this Rose, unable to find any faults. Mr. Billington says "Excellent results - profuse and high quality bloom both years - outstanding." Mr. Borland, "By far the best grandiflora - everblooming." Mr. Bryans, "A Rose which is worthy of its name." Mr. Cadsby has lost his reservations and concedes that it is everything that has been claimed. Mr. Hamilton, "Over six feet - very pleasing." Mr. Jubien "It was terrific again. I'm going to order a dozen." Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) apparently received a poor plant, which did nothing, and he is ready to throw it out. (Tut, tut, Buckie. Read the above reports and then try again!) Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) records a slow start, eventual growth to four feet, good foliage and a free bloomer, but we sense no least sign of enthusiasm. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yr.; Mult.) admits that it is tall and vigorous, but expected more flowers. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds no fault and says "A nice Rose." Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.) had a few perfect blooms

in a different season. Mr. Norton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) can generate no enthusiasm, even though he had better growth this year. He feels this variety needs some shade, and is moving his plants to provide this. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) reports tall plants, very effective in a solid bed. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) merely says "No criticism, when used correctly." In agreement with these last two gentlemen, Mr. Webster (5 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 2 Mult., 3 Can.) elaborates a little. "For background planting or for hedge material this is one of the best varieties. Lovely, bright pink, semi-double blooms in small clusters, attractive foliage and very tall growth" While the writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has not had growth beyond that of many Hybrid Teas, we can agree with the favorable comments on the good plant and attractive flowers.

RADAR H.T. (Meilland '53) Apparently pleased by the rain, this Rose bloomed all summer, and was perhaps the most outstanding colour in Mr. Buchanan's garden. (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) The colour was a startling light red. The plants made strong bushy growth.

RED CAP FL. (Swim '54) Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) reports a healthy, very upright plant, lacking foliage near the ground. The freely produced flowers make a dazzling display at their peak, but have no fragrance.

RED FAVOURITE FL. (Tantau '52 - int. C-P '54). Originally reported as low-growing, this variety has surprised Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) by repeatedly growing five feet high and wide. He finds the deep, unfading colour most attractive. The bush is poor and blooms rather scarce for Mr. Parker, (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) but he admires the blooms as one of the most attractive among the floribundas. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is more successful, and considers it one of the better floribundas. An intermittent but good cropper, with beautiful deep red flowers in large clusters. Mrs. Wilks (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) approves of the long-lasting blooms of very good red. Her plant was vigorous, healthy, and disease-free. A difficult season in Winnipeg, with June frosts coupled with late planting to reduce bloom production. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Shaf. and maidens) can agree with all the favorable comments on this Rose, even though we have not yet obtained five foot growth.

RED WONDER FL. (de Ruiter '54) Less than wonderful to Mr. Buchanan, (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who has had no growth and will discard it. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) likes the large blooms of good colour, but the plant did not do well in a hot and dry season.

RONDO FL. (Tantau '53) Planted as a Hybrid Tea. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) objected to the short petals of this variety. Considered as a floribunda, he is apparently less critical of this feature, finding the large blooms bright. They come singly, or very few together, and are fairly plentiful on a good bush.

ROUNDELAY Gr. (Swim '54) Mr. Borland seems to like the tall, compact plants, (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.) producing well shaped buds on long stems. In Montreal it is free from mildew and blackspot. Mr. Haslett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) nods agreement, mentioning the lovely, dark red, fragrant blooms, which are long-lasting when cut. The strong, upright-growing bush is a good bloomer.

ROSEMARY ROSE FL. (de Ruiter '54) "Very pretty," states Mr. Buchanan. (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) He had good first year growth - to three feet - and bloom all summer. The flowers were fully double and fragrant for a floribunda. He admits to some blackspot in late fall.

ROYALIST H.T. (McGredy '53) This Rose was a distinct disappointment for Mr. Bryans. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) He obtained fair growth, but bloom production was poor and the flowers were of poor form and a very indefinite colour. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) followed Mr. Parkers advice. (In last year's Clearing House Mr. Parker suggested this Rose as a substitute for The Doctor, where the latter did not do well.) He agrees that it does better than The Doctor, but wishes to grow it another year before passing judgment. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) still considers this a good garden Rose. The plant is strong, rather spreading, and a good producer. The flowers are a pleasing shade of pink, with good fragrance. "An excellent garden variety," agrees Mr. Westbrook. (3 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can.) His plants are upright and branching, with good foliage, and produce plenty of deep pink blooms with fair fragrance. They were particularly beautiful in autumn in Port Arthur.

ROYAL TAN H.T. (McGredy '55) Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) admits that this variety is different - it has no good points. He relishes Mr. Westbrook's remark of last year - "Fortunately the blooms are few in number." Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) kept one plant for a second trial after giving the other away. (That sounds like a mean trick to us, Mr. W.) There was no improvement in colour or form - still a faded brownish gray that opens flat. "If this is a result of the search for a blue Rose, let's drop the idea now." Comment - Sam's entry seems to be a mudder. (Our apologies to Mr. McG. for that one!)

SANDRINGHAM FL. (Kordes '55) On the St. Lawrence, this make a tall growing and spreading plant for Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) The bloom is a yellow that keeps its colour.

SARABANDE FL. (Meilland '57) A very good dark scarlet floribunda, although to Mr. Buchanan there seems to be too many of this shade. (3 pls. 1 yr.; Can.) It is in bloom all season, and the large trusses sometimes seem topheavy. The colour holds to the end, and stands out in the garden.

SEA OF FIRE FL. (Kordes '54) (originally Feuermeer in Germany) This bright, unfading scarlet has been outstanding for Mr. Buchanan this year, and he would like to have room for a hedge of this variety. (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.)

SIREN FL. (Kordes '54) Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports: "While vigour, bloom quality and bloom production have been excellent the foliage is weak and very susceptible to blackspot. The rich crimson colour is very conspicuous in the garden but I consider Red Favourite a much better Rose."

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL H.T. (Dickson '56) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) had no luck, saw only one bloom, and wishes to withhold comment. At the other end of Nova Scotia, Mrs. Cox had good luck. (3 pls.; 1 yr.;) She reports excellent growth, plenty of leaves, and beautiful flowers of a very good pink. So far, this Rose has not lived up to the great name that it bears for Mr. Jubien. (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) Growth was not too good. There was a fair amount of bloom, which did not stand up to the summer weather. He hopes for better performance when it is established. Mr. McNeill (3 pls.; 2-3 yr.; Can.) still likes the large pink blooms and healthy foliage on tall sturdy plants. He will plant more. Mr. Norton's patience has been rewarded. (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) Second year growth is much improved, the foliage is very impressive and disease-resistant, and the blooms a striking orange coral pink. He observed no split centres. When fully open it is a rather large, flat-faced bloom -

similar to Gloire de Dijon. The buds could be better. While not free so far, Mr. Selwood's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) showed good habit and produced well-formed blooms. He attributes the nondescript pink to a lavish diet of "Alaska." Mrs. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) is not impressed. There was strong growth but few blooms and it did not show up well in comparison with its neighbour Margaret. He will not increase his planting. Mr. Webster's success in producing strong, erect growth, glassy foliage and large, full, pink blooms, was marred by the tendency toward confused or split centres. He has yet to observe a bloom which would qualify for exhibition purposes, although he was told by a prominent visitor to his garden that in the fields of the introducer it is magnificent and entirely worthy of its great name. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 2-1 yrs.; Can.) has no reservations "One of the best of the orange-pink blends. Growth tall and sturdy. Blooms large and of exhibition form." The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) finishes lamely, "Typical first year canina results - wait and see." Comment - the great Sir Winston was also a controversial figure in his early days. Let's wait and hope.

SOLDIER BOY L.C. (LeGrice '53) This has been a disappointment for Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) Rigid stems to six feet, with dull green foliage, bloom only once with weak scarlet single flowers.

SOLO C.H.T. (Kordes '55? - Modern Roses V gives this as Tantau '56) Mr. Webster (1 pl; 1 yr.; Can.) reports four feet of growth but no bloom the first year.

SORAYA H.T. (Meilland '55) Mr. Bryans, (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Buchanan, (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) Mr. Haslet, (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) Mr. Parker, (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult. Mr. Thompson, (2 pls.; 1 yr.) and the writer (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) seem to be in complete agreement about the splendid, shapely plant, with excellent foliage and very brilliant and attractive flowers. Mr. Bryans found first year blooms a bit thin and complains of blackspot. Mr. Buchanan finds blooms on established plants fully double, but complains that they do not hold their form too long. Mr. Haslett added three more plants this year, and feels that his favourable report last year was justified. Mr. Parker found second-year blooms to be fuller, with good long buds. Early blooms were bright, but were dull later in the season, with hot dry weather. Mr. Thompson found the blooms thin and scarce, but hopes for improvement in its second year. The writer considers that this Rose has the most attractive and distinctive foliage in the garden, and the young flowers are of shades of red impossible to describe but most pleasing. The open blooms fade and are not quite so pleasing. This is one Rose which it is impossible to confuse with any other variety.

SPARRIESHOOP S. (Kordes '53) (Another with eglanteria and moschata background.) Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) received a poor plant. One or two canes reached three feet. The flowers were a dull, washed-out pink. There was blackspot. But Mr. Butwick is still hopeful, for he has seen excellent specimens elsewhere.

SPARTAN FL. (Boerner '55) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) has given up and discarded this variety. He had one good burst of bloom early in the season, and then nothing until fall. It behaves more like a Hybrid Tea, and although the colour is good there are not enough flowers. Mr. Cadsby likes the double floribundas, and recommends this variety as one of the best, if you do not object to the slightly harsh colour. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) His growth was excellent and the bloom profuse. Only one of Mr. Norton's plants survived and it did not make much growth. (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Good strong bushes produced large fragrant blooms



'GAIL BORDEN' (H.T.)

Raised by W. Kordes, Holstein, Germany

Trial Ground No. 706. Reg. No. 422. TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE

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of bright orange-red. A hot dry season caused some fading. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) is all praise. "Good colour and form, a compact plant with good foliage, a free bloomer and the flowers last well." "Beautiful but shy," reports Mr. Webster, (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who had moderate bushy growth and good-sized, many-petalled blooms of sparkling salmon-coral, born singly or in small clusters. For the writer (3 pls.; 3-2 yrs.; Shaf. & Mult.) it has also been shy, but seldom beautiful. Growth is slow, and the colour seems dull rather than harsh.

STARFIRE Gr. (Lammerts '58) To Mrs. Palmer, (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) this variety seems very good so far, although she is a little disappointed in the size of the bloom.

STERLING SILVER H.T. (Fisher int. JP '56) "If given good care will produce bloom of a good lavender colour on an attractive bush." writes Mr. Cadsby, (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) adding "The colour lasts through all stages and to my surprise I find myself favorably impressed with the only good rose of this colour I have seen yet." Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also likes the colour but feels it is too soon to say if it is better than Prelude. "The colour is the best of the light blues," agrees Mrs. Palmer, (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) The bud is good, and although it is not an exhibition Rose she suggests that you should have it in your garden.

STYLISH H.T. (Robinson '53) Mr. Webster's is the only comment on this Rose. (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) "Vigorous growth, glossy foliage and shapely, attractive blooms born on long stems. The colour is a beautiful pink blend, brightened by yellow at the base."

SUMATRA Fl. (Mallerin int. C-P '56) This Rose impresses visitors to Mr. Butwick's garden. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) Another orange with $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch blooms of good form which turn pinkish and drop cleanly. There was some mildew, and hardiness was average.

SUMMERTIME Fl. (Boerner '57) This can be judged better next year feels Mr. Parker. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) It had pretty, fragrant pink blooms, borne singly.

SUN DANCE Fl. (Poulsen '54) Mr. Bryans (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) received a small plant which was slow in starting but did fairly well. He wishes to withhold opinion until next year. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) intended to discard his plant, but moved it instead, and it surprised him with very vigorous growth and profuse bloom. He will still be glad to trade it for any Rose that will settle for being one colour at a time. Now Mr. Norton has decided to discard his plants. (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) Growth has improved, but the blooms are far from pleasing. (Can't get rid of yours here, Mr. C.) Mr. Parker is less critical. (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) He states it has strong growth and makes a good bush with lots of bloom - a bright spot in the border. The flowers held their colour in the heat, but spotted badly in the rain. Mr. Webster explains what Mr. Cadsby means. (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) "Tall growth and lots of deep yellow buds which are very striking. The expanded blooms soon develop pink shades and are much less attractive."

SUN KING H.T. (Meilland '55) Mr. Selwood does not seem impressed. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) While it makes a good bush with dark green, glossy foliage, the flowers do not hold their form, and there is some dieback and black-spot.

SWEET REPOSE Fl. (de Ruiter '56) Mr. Buchanan is very disappointed (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) The season's crop from three bushes was eight full blooms. "It must improve or it gets the 'heave-ho'". "We like this more pink than yellow Rose," declares Mrs. Gallagher, (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.)

"and with us the yellow has a cream undertone. Fragrant and good." Mr. Webster considers it promising. (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) "Growth to date has been rather low and spreading. The shapely yellow buds of Hybrid Tea form open into carmine-pink blooms, shading to yellow at the base. In its first season bloom production was not noteworthy but this is one of the few floribundas that carry fragrance."

THAIS H.T. (Meilland '54) (Re-named "Lady Elgin" in the U.S.A. - and mispronounced "El-jin.") Mr. Bryans complains that the tall, erect plant has too few leaves and is not free. But - the blooms are large and beautiful - a true coppery-gold. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Hamilton is happy, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) proclaiming this the most improved rose in his garden. It made a good bush with excellent foliage and was the first H.T. in bloom. The flowers were exactly like the illustrations, and very thick and full. There were 21 blooms. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) still obtains only fair growth, and not too many blooms, although these are very nice - an attractive shade of amber and of good shape. "A very nice Rose, IF it could be persuaded to have a few more blooms." He is still undecided whether to give it away, move it (and hope it gets ideas,) or increase his planting. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admires the beautiful orange-apricot blooms, of good form, but does not like the ungainly plant or the mildew on the foliage.

THE DUKE H.T. (Von Abrams int. Peterson and Dering '56) "A beautiful garden variety and one of my favorites," reports Mrs. Cox. (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) It is an arresting colour - light red with yellow reverse, and the full-blown flowers have good keeping quality. Growth was good.

TIFFANY H.T. (Lindquist '54) Mr. Borland (2 pls.; 1 yr.) admires the fine shaped bloom and healthy erect growth, free from mildew and black-spot. While Mr. Cadsby's original plant continues to sulk. (2 pls.; 2-1 yrs.; Mult.) the other has satisfied him that this variety can grow and produce lovely blooms. He wishes to observe it next year before making any decision as to its merit. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) received a very small plant. It finally bloomed in October - one lovely, well-formed, fragrant pink Rose. "This good Rose, with excellent foliage on a tall plant, seemed to enjoy the cool summer (at Guelph)," records Mr. Hamilton. (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) Colour and fragrance were improved over 1957. It also improved this year for Mr. Jubien, (2 pls.; 1-4 yrs.; Mult.) but he does not value it as highly as the growers who ask such a high price for it. This variety has shown good tall growth this year, with much improved bloom production for Mr. Keenan. (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Shaf.; 1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) He considers the pink flowers excellent. Mrs. Morrison was so excited about this Rose that she forgot to record the number of plants, etc.! "A fine Rose in every respect - long buds - pink with golden shading on long stems - with pleasing fragrance. It should have a good future." Mrs. Palmer (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) tops even Mrs. Morrison's praise. "A really excellent Rose both for exhibition and cutting as well as a good perfume - a very free bloomer." Mr. Parker admires the ladies' judgement. (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) He thinks very highly of this beautiful, fragrant variety. It makes a good bush and is free-flowering. There is no disagreement from Mr. Selwood (6 pls.; 3-4 yrs.) "Still performing well. Has provided more good, long-stemmed cut bloom than any other variety". After a couple of false starts, Mr. Webster has at last seen the light. (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 1 Mult.; 3 Can.) Listen to him crow: "Excellent in all respects - tall, strong growth, prolific bloom, and healthy foliage. The shapely buds in varying shades of pink

open into large, well-formed, fragrant blooms. One of the best garden varieties". The writer's first year success has never been repeated, (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) but we know it can be good, and continue to hope.

TILL UHLENSPIEGEL S. (Kordes '50) H. Eg.) Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 1 pr.; Rubiginosa) reports on this variety, which is actually a little over age but probably new to most of us. He had healthy growth but no bloom the first year.

TIVOLI FL (Poulsen '53) Mr. Parker's enthusiasm is within bounds. "Good growth but few blooms".

TONGA H.T. (Lowe '55) "Beautiful beige blooms", writes Mr. Anderson, (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) "But it was hard to get started in a bad year and produced only a few blooms."

TWILIGHT H.T. (Boerner '55) Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs Can.) takes a dim view of this Rose. "Fair bush, few blooms colour sometimes very good - as a rule poor."

WHITE BOUQUET FL. (Boerner '56) Mrs. Baillie's plant has deteriorated but she still likes it. (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.;;) Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs; Mult.) has had no growth and little bloom and assures us that it is not he who is keeping the plant alive. He was unimpressed with the gardenia-like bloom, which he has seen in other gardens. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.;;) rescues this variety from oblivion, feeling that it ranks with Irene of Denmark and Glacier. On the second try, the writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has obtained a small but bushy and healthy plant and a few very attractive flowers. We believe it will be all right.

WILDFIRE FL. (Swim '55) There have been a lot of favourable comments about this variety in Mr. Butwick's garden. (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) The brilliant red blooms may last up to a month. There is slight fragrance bronzy foliage, and many thorns. Hardiness and disease resistance is average for its class. Mr. Haslett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) received good production of single flowers of a striking scarlet, but found that it did not shed the old blooms too well. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.;;) agrees with Mr. Butwick in giving it a good report. "This eyecatcher of brilliant red is always in bloom. Excellent for garden display. Vigorous and disease resistant".

YELLOWHAMMER FL. (McGredy '56) Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) planted late, so his bushes were late starting and he has little to report. The colour appeared to be good and there was no evidence of fading - the colour holding until the petals fell. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2yrs.; Can.) finds that it is still a slow grower in its second year - bushy and very low. He likes the blooms and their colour, which he would call a deep yellow almost blending to orange. He feels that this Rose is very promising. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is also critical of lack of growth over the previous year. There were also more flowers, so he will give it another year to prove itself. More complaints on growth from Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) who writes: "Not a robust plant but blooms well. The colour is good, but with some fading. It remains for Mr. Webster (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) to come to the defense of this Rose, and finish our commentary on a cheerful note. "Rich, unfading yellow colour and glossy, light green, healthy foliage. Growth was robust and bushy, and bloom production only moderate. An important step in the direction of a good yellow Floribunda.

The Rose Analysis

After many years of assembling and tabulating the very valuable information of this Department, we are sorry that Mr. F. F. Dufton has elected to retire for personal reasons. His work and effort over these many years has been greatly appreciated by the members, and this contribution of the Year Book has been a constant guide for senior growers as well as novices and beginners.

The new statistician is Mr. S. B. Bartlett, C.A., 151 Fairlawn Ave., Toronto and he needs no introduction, being a former Director and Vice-President, and very active on the Society's Executive for many years. We are indeed fortunate in having the benefit of his experience in compiling this essential information.

The ratings represent the cumulative appraisals of 24 experienced growers from coast to coast and in this respect special mention should be made of the fine amount of information coming forward from Prince Edward Island through the organizing effort of our Regional Director, Mr. G. C. Warren, Senior Horticulturist with the Department of Agriculture for that province. There are, however, a few areas that are not fully covered and we hope that by another year, these may be filled in. There are many fine gardens in these areas and their information is needed in the pool to make the survey National in scope.

In his foreword to last year's Rose Analysis, Mr. A. J. Webster intimated that he was not entirely satisfied with the procedure used in making up the ratings and this valued opinion is shared by Mr. Bartlett who feels that the Rose Analysis is not accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended and points out that a review of the following listings show very few changes in any of the classifications from those of previous years. It is obvious that certain varieties are grown by most of the contributors with the result that they appear more often and by weight of numbers alone head the lists. He feels that some better method should be evolved whereby roses of equal quality should not be prejudiced by their lack of popularity.

This is the same problem the National Rose Society of Great Britain acknowledged a couple of years ago and after a great deal of study, major changes were made in the basis of analysis.

Before another Analysis is completed, your Committee will give serious thought and study to this problem and endeavour to arrive at a more accurate method of making the comparisons.

In the Exhibition Class, Peace and Burnaby continue to lead with Show Girl advancing to third place from the fourth position held last year, thus changing places with Crimson Glory. Chrysler Imperial showed a slight improvement in popularity while Karl Herbst, Emily and Rubaiyat made considerable gain, at the expense of William Harvey and Dr. F. Debat. Newcomers to this prestige group are Margaret and Confidence and we have lost, at least for this year, Charlotte Armstrong and Rex Anderson.

Burnaby and Margaret are new names in the list of Roses for General Garden Cultivation while Picture and Chrysler Imperial have been dropped. The top positions are still held by Peace, Crimson Glory, Ena Harkness and Michele Meilland and we note that this positioning has not been changed for several years. Josephine Bruce and Helen Traubel are making a serious challenge while Show Girl, Mrs. Sam McGredy and Grande Duchesse Charlotte lost considerably in their standing.

The Autumn Blooming Roses group have the same leaders as General Garden Cultivation, and the outstanding feature of this group is the increased popularity of Josephine Bruce and Rubaiyat both of whom made remarkable gains. Show Girl and Charlotte Armstrong lost considerable prestige while Eclipse, President H. Hoover and Virgo were rejected in favour of Helen Traubel, Karl Herbst and Fantasia.

There has been very little significant change in Most Fragrant Roses for the past two years except that Josephine Bruce and Eden Rose have gained admittance at the expense of Rose of Freedom and Heart's Desire.

Etoile de Hollande, Sultane and Comtesse Vandal have lost their membership in Bedding Roses, having been displaced by Virgo, Fantasia and Josephine Bruce and it is worthy of note that this latter rose has gained eighth position on its first appearance in this group. McGredy's Sunset and Volinista Costa lost considerable support and Mme. Pierre S. du Pont gained something in popularity.

Climbing and Rambling Roses have a newcomer in Golden Showers which has displaced Clq. Mme. Herriott. Guinee gained considerably in popularity while Clq. Mrs. Sam McGredy has had a serious tumble.

Few changes of consequence are noted in the Floribunda Group. Else Poulsen and Cocorico made some gain in popularity while the newcomer Jiminy Cricket replaced Pinocchio. No interesting or conclusive changes have taken place in Grandiflora Roses and the great popularity of Queen Elizabeth has thwarted any challenge.

Taking all the classifications together, the rose that has made the most outstanding increase in popularity and accordingly might be called "the rose of the year" would be Josephine Bruce. It made impressive gains in General Garden Cultivation and Autumn Blooming Roses, and, as stated above, its first appearance in Bedding Roses was in eighth place.

Contributors

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Mr. A. J. Webster
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Mrs. C. T. Wilson
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EXHIBITION ROSES

1. Peace	1947	Delicate Yellow edged pink
2. Burnaby	1951	Cream
3. Show Girl	1946	Deep Rose Pink
4. Crimson Glory	1935	Deep Crimson
5. Chrysler Imperial	1952	Crimson
6. McGredy's Yellow	1933	Pale Yellow
7. Ena Harkness	1946	Crimson Scarlet
8. McGredy's Ivory	1929	Creamy White
9. Karl Herbst	1950	Scarlet with lighter reverse
10. Emily	1949	Silvery Carmine with Salmon
11. Rubaiyat	1946	Rose Red
12. Margaret	1954	Soft Pink
13. Confidence	1951	Flesh Pink
14. William Harvey	1948	Rich Scarlet Red
15. Dr. F. Debat	1948	Light Pink - Coral Shadings

H.T. ROSES FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION

1. Peace	1947	Delicate Yellow edged pink
2. Crimson Glory	1935	Deep Crimson
3. Ena Harkness	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
4. Michele Meilland	1945	Light Coral
5. McGredy's Yellow	1933	Pale Yellow
6. Josephine Bruce	1953	Black Crimson
7. Helen Traubel	1951	Apricot flushed Pink
8. Show Girl	1946	Deep Rose pink
9. Charlotte Armstrong	1940	Rose Carmine
10. Virgo	1947	White
11. Margaret	1954	Soft Pink
12. Mrs. Sam McGredy	1929	Coppery Orange
13. Tiffany	1954	Deep Pink - Gold Base
14. Gr. Duchesse Charlotte	1939	Tomato Red
15. Burnaby	1951	Cream

AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES (H.T.)

1. Peace	1946	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory	1935	Deep Pink
3. Ena Harkness	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
4. Michele Meilland	1935	Light Coral
5. Josephine Bruce	1953	Black Crimson
6. Rubaiyat	1946	Rose Red

7.	Show Girl	1946	Deep Rose Pink
8.	Gr. Duchesse Charlotte	1939	Tomato Red
9.	McGredy's Yellow	1933	Pale Yellow
10.	Mrs. Sam McGredy	1929	Coppery Orange
11.	Helen Traubel	1951	Apricot Pink
12.	Chrysler Imperial	1952	Crimson
13.	Karl Herbst	1950	Scarlet with lighter reverse
14.	Fantasia	1942	Light Yellow
15.	Charlotte Armstrong	1940	Rose Carmine

MOST FRAGRANT ROSES

1.	Crimson Glory	1935	Deep Crimson
2.	Charles Mallerin	1947	Dark Velvety Pink
3.	The Doctor	1935	Bright Silvery Pink
4.	Hector Deane	1938	Bright Salmon Cerise
5.	Mirandy	1945	Garnet Red
6.	Chrysler Imperial	1952	Crimson
7.	Sutter's Gold	1949	Soft Yellow flushed Pink
8.	Etoile de Hollande	1919	Bright Deep Scarlet
9.	Ena Harkness	1946	Glowing Scarlet Crimson
10.	Red Ensign	1948	Scarlet overlaid Crimson
11.	Tiffany	1954	Deep Pink Gold Base
12.	Christopher Stone	1934	Dark Crimson
13.	Josephine Bruce	1953	Black Crimson
14.	Eden Rose	1950	Cerise Pink
15.	Dame Edith Helen	1926	Glowing Pink

BEDDING ROSES (H.T.)

1.	Crimson Glory	1935	Deep Crimson
2.	Michele Meilland	1945	Light Coral
3.	Ena Harkness	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
4.	Picture	1932	Deep Rose Red
5.	Peace	1946	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
6.	Mme. Pierre S. duPont	1938	Yellow
7.	Mme. Henri Guillot	1938	Orange Red shaded Coral
8.	Josephine Bruce	1953	Black Crimson
9.	Chrysler Imperial	1952	Crimson
10.	Christopher Stone	1934	Dark Crimson
11.	Fantasia	1942	Light Yellow
12.	McGredy's Sunset	1936	Yellow flushed Scarlet
13.	Mrs. Sam McGredy	1929	Coppery Orange
14.	Violinista Costa	1936	Reddish Salmon
15.	Virgo	1947	White

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

1. Paul's Scarlet Climber	1916	Scarlet
2. The New Dawn	1930	Delicate Soft Pink
3. Paul's Lemon Pillar	1915	Sulphur Yellow
4. Blaze	1932	Scarlet
5. Glenn Dale	1927	Creamy White
6. Guinee	1937	Black Crimson
7. Zephyrine Drouhin	1868	Bright Pink
8. Elegance	1938	Spectrum Yellow
9. Royal Scarlet	1926	Velvety Crimson
10. High Noon	1946	Bright Yellow
11. Dr. W. Van Fleet	1910	Pale Pink
12. Mrs. Arthur C. James	1933	Golden Yellow
13. Clg. Mrs. Sam McGredy	1937	Coppery Orange
14. Golden Showers	1956	Yellow
15. Ruth Alexander	1937	Cadmium Orange

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

1. Frensham	1948	Rich Red
2. Fashion	1949	Salmon shaped Peach
3. Vogue	1951	Deep Coral Cherry
4. Donald Prior	1934	Scarlet flushed Crimson
5. Alain	1946	Scarlet Crimson
6. Else Poulsen	1924	Bright Rose Pink
7. Spartan	1954	Rosy Scarlet
8. Rosenelfe	1938	Delicate Pink
9. Independence	1949	Cinnabar Red
10. Masquerade	1949	Yellow to Pink
11. Circus	1956	Tones of Yellow, Buff and Pink
12. Cocorico	1950	Glowing Light Scarlet
13. Goldilocks	1946	Yellow
14. Jiminy Cricket	1954	Orange Blend
15. Betty Prior	1934	Bicolor Carmine and Pink

GRANDIFLORA ROSES

1. Queen Elizabeth	1954	Orchid Pink
2. Montezuma	1955	Rosy Salmon
3. Carrousel	1950	Dark Red
4. Buccaneer	1952	Yellow
5. Roundelay	1954	Dark Red
6. Dean Collins	1953	Carmine
7. Gay Heart	1951	Bright Pink

The Constitution and By - Laws

ARTICLE I - THE NAME

The name of the Society, which was organized in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, as the Rose Society of Ontario, shall be The Canadian Rose Society, and shall be referred to herein as the Society.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSES

The objects (purposes) of the Society shall be to further the study of Roses, to promote the cultivation thereof, and the Society in it functioning shall seek to discover and disseminate knowledge of the conditions favourable to the culture of Roses throughout Canada. In doing so, the affairs of the Society shall be conducted in such a manner as not to result in pecuniary gain or profit to any of its members.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society, subject to approval by the Board of Directors, shall be open to any person, organization or corporation interested in roses and in their culture, and who is willing to conform to the conditions concerning membership. Affiliate membership shall be open to horticultural and other Rose societies under the conditions of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV - MANAGEMENT

The management of the Society shall be vested in a Board of Directors, who shall be elected from the members of the Society at the Annual Meeting of the Society, in accordance with the procedures as provided in the By-Laws of the Society.

ARTICLE V - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

There shall be held each year in the month of October, a general meeting, to be known as the Annual General Meeting, of the members of the Society, at which requisite business as indicated by the By-Laws, and matters of general interest may be discussed and resolved upon.

ARTICLE VI - GENERAL MEETING EXTRAORDINARY

A general meeting extraordinary, or Special General Meeting, of the members of the Society may be held according to the provisions specified in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII - QUORUM OF THE GENERAL MEETINGS

Fifty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum at every general meeting whether Annual or Extraordinary.

ARTICLE VIII

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws may be resolved according to By-Law, due notice having been given to every member of the Society, and the provisions within the By-Laws being duly observed.

ARTICLE IX - GENERAL PROVISIONS

The By-Laws shall include direction as to:

1. The seat of the Society; the fiscal and membership year thereof; the classes of membership and fees thereof; and direction as to the acceptance, rejection or revocation of the membership of any person or organization.
2. The manner of voting by members of the Society and of the officers and Directors thereof.
3. The nomination and election of a Board of Directors, of the officers of the Society, and appointment of the standing committees thereof, and a statement of the length of time for which those elected shall hold office.
4. A statement concerning the number composing the Board of Directors, including the Regional Directors and the duties, powers and responsibilities thereof, and provisions for their resignations and replacements.
5. Provision for the method of deciding upon matters within the scope of an Annual General Meeting, or of a General Meeting Extraordinary.
6. The affiliation of other organizations with the Society, and the affiliation of the Society with other organizations.
7. The election of Auditors and the number thereof; the creating of honorary offices and the awarding of titles.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. The seat of the Society shall be in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

SECTION 2. The fiscal year of the Society shall be from the first day of October in each calendar year to the thirtieth day of September in the next calendar year.

SECTION 3. The membership year shall be the calendar year and all fees for the renewal of memberships shall be due and payable in the month of January in each year.

SECTION 4. CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP AND FEES.

There shall be the following classes of membership in the Society, for which the fees shall be as stated opposite each class in the following table:

	For One Calendar Year	For Three Calendar Years
Associate	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.50
Active	3.00	8.50
Sustaining	5.00	14.50
Affiliate	5.00	14.50
Life	\$50.00	

SECTION 5. THE QUALIFICATIONS of APPLICANTS for MEMBERSHIP whether of persons or of organization may be reviewed and passed upon for acceptance by the Board of Directors, or by any person or persons appointed by the Board to do so.

SECTION 6. The membership of any person or organization may be rejected or revoked by the Board of Directors for just cause.

SECTION 7. VOTING BY MEMBERS

Each associate, active, sustaining, life and affiliate member of the Society shall be entitled to one vote in any election by members of the Society and in any matter to be resolved upon by them.

SECTION 8. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(a) The Board of Directors shall consist of twenty (20) members together with fourteen (14) Regional Directors each of whom shall hold office for one year or until successors are elected. All members of the Board (including Regional Directors) shall be eligible for re-election. Two Regional Directors from each Region shall be appointed by the Board for the first year of operation under these By-Laws, and thereafter elected annually by the members resident in their respective regions. For purpose of convenience, Canada is divided into seven (7) Districts or Regions, as follows:

1. British Columbia
2. Alberta and Saskatchewan
3. Manitoba and North Western Ontario to the Lakehead (Fort William-Port Arthur)
4. Remainder of Ontario
5. Quebec
6. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
7. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

(b) Directors shall be elected by a plurality vote by ballot of the members at large, and Regional Directors in accordance with procedure in the foregoing sub-section (a).

(c) Nominations for the Board of Directors shall be made by the Nominating Committee, whose report (list of 20 nominated members) will be sent by the Secretary, by first class mail to each member of the Society at least 60 days prior to each annual meeting. It shall be the privilege of any member of the Society to nominate any other member of the Society as a director, other than and in addition to the twenty nominated by the Nominating Committee. Such additional nominations must be signed by the proposer and the seconder, and in all cases require the consent of the member concerned to act if elected, and must be returned to the Secretary not later than forty (40) days prior to the date of each annual meeting.

(d) In balloting for directors, a ballot paper with the name of the Society imprinted thereon and the names of the twenty (20) nominees of the Nominating Committee together with any additional nominees submitted by the members in accordance with the foregoing Sub-section (c), shall be used. These ballot papers will be sent by the Secretary by first class mail to each member of the Society at least twenty (20) days prior to each annual meeting. Members availing themselves of this opportunity of electing a Board of Directors of their choice should mark these ballot papers in the customary manner—an 'X' opposite the names of twenty (20) nominees they favour, and return promptly to the Secretary. All ballots received by the Secretary up till noon of the day of each annual meeting will be counted and recorded and the twenty nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. (NOTE: The above covers only the nominating and electing of the twenty members of the Central Board of Directors. Procedure for nominating and electing Regional Directors and their powers and duties, is being studied and when completed the membership will be fully informed.

SECTION 9. DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall, within the scope and authority of the Constitution and these By-Laws, perform all executive and administrative duties in the management of the affairs of the Society, and appoint all officers and all chairmen of committees except that of the Nominating Committee and the Auditors.

SECTION 10. OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant-Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers shall be elected by the Directors. In the election of officers, a majority vote of the Directors present (or represented by consent at the Directors' Meeting called for this purpose), shall be deemed to elect each officer. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the Society for more than two (2) years in succession, and a period of two (2) successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

SECTION 11. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The specific duties and responsibilities of the Society's officers, i.e. President Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, will be drawn up in the form of a directive by the Board and be given each newly elected officer for his or her information and guidance.

SECTION 12. VACANCIES

When a vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, or in any office of the Society, such vacancy may be filled by the board for the unexpired term.

SECTION 13. BANKING

(a) The funds of the Society shall be deposited in such chartered Bank or Banks, or other financial institution as may be approved from time to time by the Board.

(b) The funds of the Society shall be approved for disbursement by the Board of Directors upon vouchers submitted by the Society member authorized by the Board as responsible for the activity involved.

(c) All cheques drawn on the funds of the Society shall require the signature of the President, or a Vice-President, together with that of the Treasurer, provided always that no one officer can sign in two capacities.

(d) Any surplus funds of the Society may be deposited in special interest bearing accounts in such chartered Bank, or Banks, of other financial institutions, or be invested in such securities as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 14. COMMITTEES

(1) Standing Committees:

(a) Nominating Committee; The President and the four Vice-Presidents together with the immediate Past President, shall constitute the Nominating Committee whose duty it shall be to prepare a slate of nominations for the Board of Directors for circulation by the Secretary as prescribed in By-Law Section 8 (c). The immediate Past President shall be the Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

(b) Advisory Board; consisting of ten (10) members, not necessarily Directors (except the Chairman) shall be appointed by the President each year. This Board, which will be selected from experienced Rosarians across Canada, will be available to the membership at large for consultation and will assist the members in all phases of Rose culture, without charge.

(c) Auditors; The auditors shall be two in number, duly elected at the annual meeting, and it shall be their duty to audit the financial records of the Society and report to the members at the annual meeting, for fiscal year being covered.

(2) Operating Committees.

The Board of Directors shall appoint from among its members, a Chairman for each of the following Operating Committees, such chairmen selecting their committee members from other Directors, or (and) members in good standing

in the Society. Each of these operating committees shall be responsible to the Board of Directors and shall hold office for the fiscal year.

- (a) Membership Committee
- (b) Publicity Committee
- (c) Exhibition Committee
- (d) Publications Committee
- (e) Trophy Committee
- (f) Mailing Committee
- (g) Advertising Committee

Additional Operating Committees may be appointed by the Board of Directors from time to time as the need arises.

SECTION 15. MEETINGS

(a) The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Directors and Auditors for the ensuing fiscal year, the presentation of the President's and Treasurer's reports, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including any special reports from the Board of Directors relating to the activities and management of the Society, shall be held in the month of October in each year.

(b) A Special General Meeting of the Society shall be called at any time by the President upon authorization by the Board of Directors, or upon a request for such meeting made to the President, in writing, by twenty-five or more members.

(c) Voting and Quorum: At all regularly constituted meetings of the Society each member present (or who not being in attendance has filed his or her signed proxy in favour of the President or a Vice-President), shall be entitled to one vote. Fifty members shall constitute a quorum. (See Article VII Constitution) Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

(d) Notice of Meetings: Notice of any Annual or Special General Meeting of the Society shall be mailed by the Secretary to every member, at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the date called. Notice of any Directors' meeting shall be mailed to each Director by the Secretary at least ten (10) days in advance of such meeting.

SECTION 16 AFFILIATIONS

Affiliation by Other Societies:

The Society may accept applications for affiliation by Horticultural Societies or by Rose Societies upon qualification thereof under either one, or under both, of the following options:

Option 1; (With the Silver Medal) Upon the application for membership in the Society by ten or more members of the Society applying for affiliation, which application shall be forwarded by such Society, or

Option 2 (With the Bronze Medal) Upon the payment of an annual membership fee of five dollars.

In the case of Option 1, the Affiliated Society shall be entitled to a Silver Medal, and in the case of Option 2 a Bronze Medal, of The Canadian Rose Society, to be offered as a prize for competition in the Affiliated Society Rose Show, or in the Rose section of its Flower Show as the case may be, provided, however, that there shall be at least three exhibitors in competition for either one of the Medals

Other benefits to the Affiliated Society shall include one copy of each of the Society's publications in each year of affiliation, mailed to the person designated by the Affiliated Society to receive them.

Affiliation with Other Organizations

The Society may become affiliated with such other organizations as the Board of Directors may determine.

SECTION 17.

Rose Exhibitions: shall be held in Metropolitan Toronto at such dates and places as the Directors may appoint, and Rose Exhibitions may be held at such other places in Canada as the Directors may determine, and prizes may be awarded at all such Exhibitions.

SECTION 18

Branches: The members of the Society in any city, town or Regional District (as defined in By-Law 8) in Canada, may, with the approval of the Board, appoint a committee for such city, town or Regional District, and may elect a presiding officer thereof to be called the (name of city, town or Regional District) Vice-President, for the management of local affairs of the Society not inconsistent with the Constitution, and these By-Laws, and members so acting may adopt the name of The Canadian Rose Society (name of city, town or Regional District) Branch.

SECTION 19

Honorary Offices and Titles: The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the Society, in recognition for outstanding services, an Honorary President, four Honorary Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Directors not to exceed ten (10) in number, each to hold office for one fiscal year and be eligible for re-election. The Honorary President may be a member of the Board of Directors ex-officio.

SECTION 20

Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws: Any article of the Constitution, or any Section of these By-Laws, may be amended or repealed, and any Article or Section may be added thereto, at the Annual Meeting of the Society, or at a Special General Meeting called for this purpose, by a two-thirds vote of the members present or represented by Proxy. A copy of proposed amendments or additions to and deletions from the Constitution or By-Laws must be submitted to each member, together with notice of the Meeting, as provided in these By-Laws.

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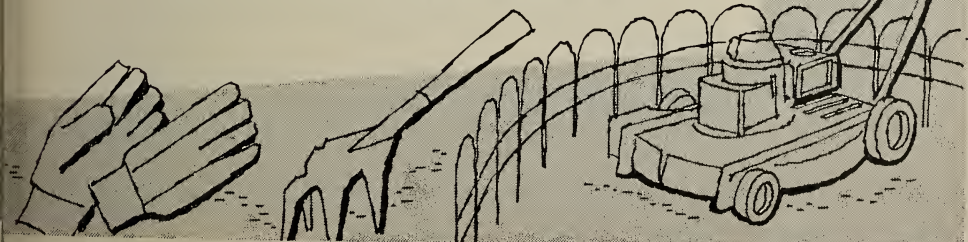
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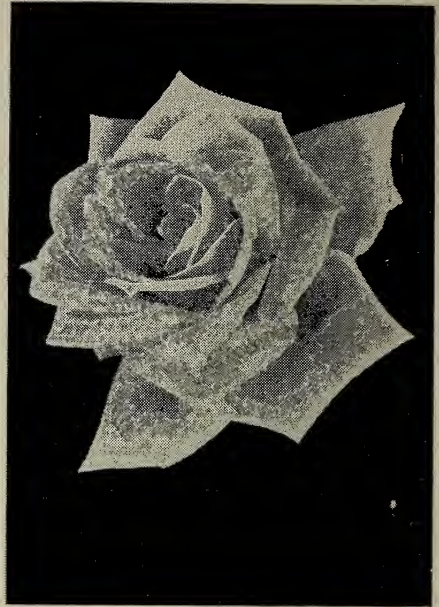


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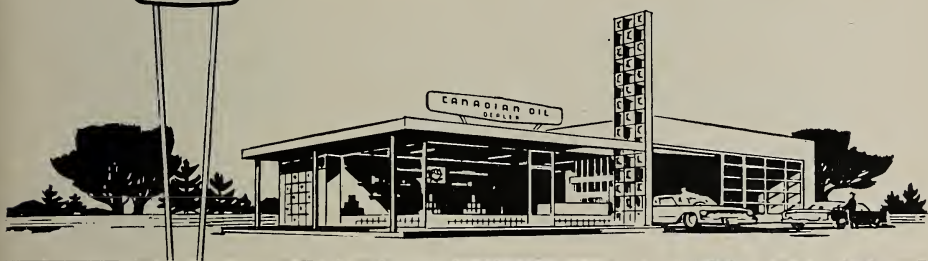
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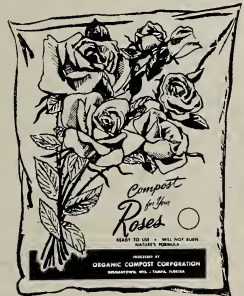
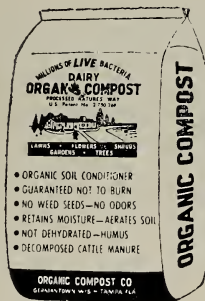


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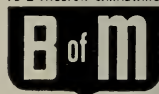
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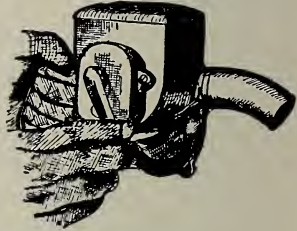
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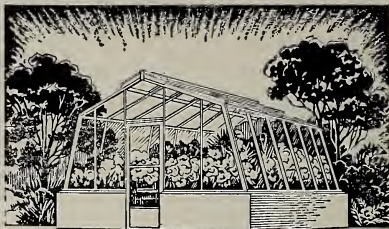
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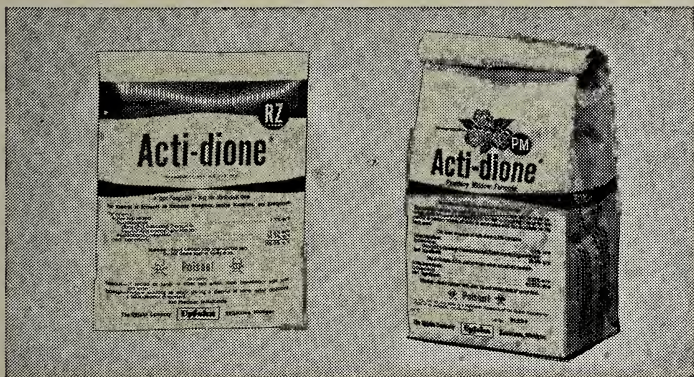
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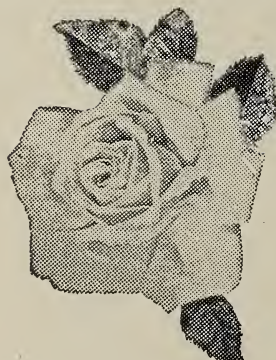
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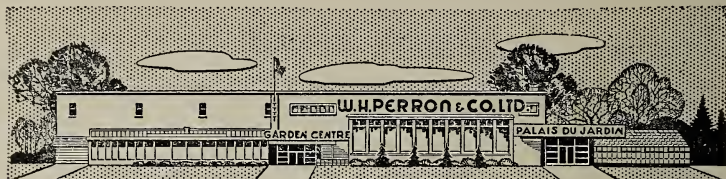
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